

The Health of Juton



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF LUTON 1958

R. M. DYKES M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

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BOROUGH OF LUTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (as at end of year 1958)

Mayor
ALDERMAN MRS. F. M. BRASH, J.P., C.C.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. R. O. ANDREWS

COUNCILLOR A. C. CARTER

COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C.

COUNCILLOR R. J. CLARK

COUNCILLOR S. PUGH

COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR

COUNCILLOR W. T. RICHMAN

COUNCILLOR D. F. HARROWELL

COUNCILLOR D. WYNNE

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman
Councillor R. J. Clark

Deputy Chairman
COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

Representing Luton Borough Council

ALDERMAN MRS. R. O. ANDREWS COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING, C.C. COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON COUNCILLOR S. PUGH

Representing Bedfordshire County Council

COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. A. URWIN COUNTY ALDERMAN H. R. WALLER, M.B.E., D.L., J.P.

COUNTY ALDERMAN T. E. S. LLOYD COUNTY COUNCILLOR F. A. JARVIS
COUNTY COUNCILLOR F. C. LINES

Representing Local Medical Committee
DR. S. SEED

Representing Hospital Management Committee Mr. K. L. Jones, O.B.E.

BOROUGH OF LUTON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
Divisional Medical Officer

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers

G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.CH.

H. A. Johnston, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector G. F. Macefield, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector R. LORD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Specialist Inspectors

Food Hygiene
P. A. Freestone, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing

S. G. Cocks, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Smoke Abatement
S. Summerson, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors (5)

All Public Health Inspectors hold the Statutory qualifications and the Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Meat and Other Foods Inspector. Additional qualifications include R.S.H. Certificate for Smoke Inspector, R.S.H. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, and the Certificate of Associateship of the Institute of Public Health Engineers.

LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer H. Towle

Superintendent Health Visitor
MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Health Visitors (9)

State Registered Nurses (8)

Day Nursery Matrons

MRS. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N. MISS D. HAFFIELD, S.R.N. MISS D. HOBBS, S.R.N.

Divisional Nursing Officer

MISS E. M. LEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V., Q.NS.

Domiciliary Midwives (9)

District Nurses (13)

Home Help Officer Miss E. A. Parsons

Chief Clerk
J. W. A. LINDLEY



BOROUGH OF LUTON

R. M. DYKES

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE 5770

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
63-69 GUILDFORD STREET
LUTON

February, 1959.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the immediate post-war years there was a marked increase in the birth rate and in Luton a peak of 21·3 per 1,000 population was attained in 1947. The rate thereafter fell steadily year by year until it reached a level of 13·7 in 1954. After that date, it rose sharply again and in the year 1958 reached a figure of 18·2 per 1,000. The trend was similar in the country as a whole, but the gradients were not so steep. In England and Wales the birth rate dropped to its lowest level of 15·0 in 1955 and rose only to 16·4 in 1958. Coincident with the rising birth rate since 1954, there has been a steady growth of population in Luton and the Registrar General's mid-year estimate for 1958 is 118,300. Consequently, we find that although the birth rate of 18·2 in 1958 fell far short of that of the peak of 1947, the actual number of live births in 1958 was only 145 less than the number in 1947. Of the 2,158 registered live births in 1958, 847 (39%) were born at home—the highest number of home confinements ever recorded in the borough.

Throughout the whole of the year there were only nine domiciliary midwives on the staff as against an establishment of ten. It is true that the midwives were supplemented by pupils who, during the district part of their training, are under instruction and assist at confinements and with nursing duties. But since only seven pupils were in training at any one time, not all midwives had the assistance of pupils and in consequence the average case load per midwife in 1958 was greatly in excess of the recommendation of the Rushcliffe Committee.

Undoubtedly, the Local Health Authority will increase the establishment of midwives in 1959, but the problem of recruitment will remain. The estimated number of home confinements next year is 950 and if whole-time midwives cannot be attracted to the service there may be no alternative but to enlist the aid of relief part-time midwives and maternity nurses.

The rising birth rate and growth of population in the Luton area have also caused an unprecedented demand for maternity hospital accommodation, and in 1958 the highest number of hospital confinements was recorded. Yet despite the heavy commitments of both hospital and domiciliary maternity services during 1958, the statistics do not suggest that there was any deterioration in the standard of medical and nursing care. On the contrary, the infant death rate in Luton of 18.5 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with the Registrar General's provisional estimate of 22.5 for the whole of England and Wales. In addition, the still birth rate in Luton was 20.0, which also compares favourably with the figure of 21.6 for England and Wales.

The statistical tables are equally reassuring when we study the incidence and mortality from infectious disease. Measles excepted, the incidence of infectious disease in 1958 was very low. The biennial periodicity of measles is illustrated in the graph facing page 18, and it can be seen that the rhythm of the disease in Luton is not necessarily synchronous with that of the country as a whole.

The number of newly notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis (102) was about the same as in previous years, but might have been expected to be higher following the visit during the year of the Regional Hospital Board's miniature mass radiography units. Three units working simultaneously X-rayed 38·4% of the population over 15 years of age and although only 27 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were subsequently notified in 1958, additional notifications will no doubt follow in 1959 after all the cases referred to the Chest Unit have been more fully investigated. Six cases of cancer of the lung and bronchus were also diagnosed following mass X-ray.

Only one case of poliomyelitis was notified, but the illness took a paralytic form and the patient, a boy of 15 years of age, died. Since only one case was notified in the previous year one could hardly assume that the very low incidence in 1958 was the direct result of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. Nevertheless, it is comforting to know that by the end of the year 52% of the child population in Luton under the age of 15 years had had two or more doses of vaccine. But the scheme did not have an equal measure of success in the 15–25 years age group. With the co-operation of factory managements an intensive effort was made to vaccinate as many people as possible at their place of work, but the acceptance rate was lower than expected. At the end of the year only 10.9% of the people in this age group had been protected; but it should be borne in mind that it was not until September, 1958, that the scheme was extended to include them.

The incidence of whooping cough was also low during 1958. Combined whooping-cough and diphtheria immunisation is advised when children reach the age of 5 or 6 months, and ever since the scheme was introduced in 1954 the number of notified cases of whooping cough has tended to be less than in the preceding years. But the incidence of whooping cough fluctuates from year to year and it has been difficult to assess the success of the scheme. The number of children vaccinated against whooping cough has been steadily increasing and the highest number (1854) was reached in 1958. Only 32 cases of whooping cough were notified—the smallest number over the past 10 years. No case of diphtheria has been notified since 1951.

All members of the staff of the three sections of the Health Department have continued to work as a team and their co-ordinated effort has greatly contributed to the smooth running of the public health services. I wish to thank them for their loyalty and hard work. I also wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their understanding and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant,

> R. M. DYKES, Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st A Population (Cens Registrar-Genera Number of inhab Rateable value (1 Sum represented	sus, 1951) ll's Estimate pited houses st April, 19	, 1st 58) r	April, 19				•••	110 118 30 £1,756),381 8,300 5,273) 3 3
EXTRACT	rs from	VIT	AL STA	ATIS	TICS	FOR TI	HE	YEAR	195	8
Live Births							_			
Notified:	Legitimate Illegitimate		•••	• • •	•••	Males 1,410 71	F	7,388 1,388 50	_	Total 2,798 121
	ALL	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,481		1,438		2,919
*Registered:	Legitimate Illegitimate		•••	•••	•••	1,058 48	-	1,020 32	-	2,078 80
	ALL	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,106	-	1,052	-	2,158
Live Birth Rate	ner 1 000 (of est	rimated r	eside	nt nonu	lation (n	rovi	sional)	-	18.2
Stillbirths	per 1,000 (or cor	illiated 1	C3IGC.	nt popu	nation (p	1011	sionar)		10 2
Notified:	Legitimate					32		29		61
210111041	Illegitimate		•••	•••	•••	1		1		2
	ALL	•••	•••	•••	• • •	33	_	30	_	63
*Registered:	Legitimate		• • •		• • •	21		23		44
	Illegitimate	2	• • •	• • •	• • •					_
	ALL	•••	•••	•••	• • •	21	_	23	_	44
Stillbirth Rate	per 1,000 to	tal (l	live and	still)	births					20.0
Total Live and	_				•••			• • •		2,202
Infant Deaths		·								
*Registered:	Legitimate		• • •	• • •	• • •	22		16		38
	Illegitimate	2	•••	• • •	• • •	2	_		_	2
	ALL	•••	•••	•••	• • •	24	_	16	_	40
Infant Mortalit	v Rate per	1,000	live bir	ths						18.5
	,, ,,				irths	• • •	• • •			18.2
22	33 33	22	Illegitii	mate	births		• • •	• • • •		25.0
Neo-natal Mortal	•			_						15.7
Early Neo-natal I	_	•		_						14.3
Peri-natal Mortal				deat	hs duri	ing the	first	week)		0.4.1
per 1,000 tot				• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		34.1
Percentage of ille	_			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		3.7%
Maternal Death										
Puerperal seg	psis			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_		
Other Puepe	ral causes	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1		
								********	Aı	L 1
Maternal Morta	ality Rate (incl	iding abo	ortion	s) per 1	.000 tota	al bi	rths		0.4
Material Mult	unity mate (TITCIC	aure au	71 (101)	o, per 1	Males		'emales		Total
Total Deaths (R	Registered)*		•••			587	1	491		1,078
Death Rate per	,			popu	lation					9.1
r	* Correcte					d Tarant				
	Correcte	u 101	iliward	and	Outwar	d Transi	CIS			

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1958

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1949-1958

	7	1: 1: 1:	g . 30 pr 25, 10		4.76	* 4 *	1 1000	No agricular		Ø 867.	-12 - No. 1	
MATERNAL DEATHS	£	Kate per 1.000 total births	9.0	9.0	1	1.2	9.0	1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
AL DE		Total		1	1	7		1	7	1	1	1
TERN	Number	Other	1	1		2	1	1	77	1	1	1
MA		Sepsis										1
	Rate	TOTAL per 1,000 live births		22	33	26	28	31	14.9	24.7	26.6	18.5
DEATHS		TOTAL	48	38	57	43	47	49	25	44	51	40
INFANT DEATHS	4	weeks -12 months	16	17	16	14	17	14	7	10	15	9
I	'	Under 4 weeks	32	21	41	29	30	35	18	34	36	34
	Compara-	bility factor	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.21	1.21	1
DEATHS	00	esti- mated Popula- tion	2.6	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	9.1
		Number	1,064	1,056	1,075	1,044	1,032	1,033	1,080	1,141	1,148	1,078
STILLBIRTHS	Rate	per 1,000 total births	26.2	28.5	25.3	21.8	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.0
STILL		Number	49	50	45	37	46	40	34	40	39	44
HS	Compara-	bility factor	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	66.0	66-0	1.00	1.00	Τ
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000	esti- mated Popula- tion	16.7	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.8	13.7	14.0	15.4	16.6	18.2
LI	ſi.	Number	1,821	1,706	1,727	1,653	1,651	1,569	1,597	1,758	1,935	2,158
	Esti- mated	Popula- tion	109,240	110,210	109,600	110,500	111,200	112,500	113,800	114,500	115,900	118,300
) 	Year	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958

		A		Charles Fair 1	Total Control of the Control	Stranger and the stranger	the contract of the	Sections to all sections		Achte a " a de	
STILLBIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS	ATAL DEATHS	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Satt promittee for 1,000	England and Wales	22.7	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.6
:	LUTON	26.2	28.5	25.3	21.8	27.1	24.8	20.8	22.0	19.7	20.0
NIEG MATAT DEATHER live hinth	England and Wales	19.3	18.5	18.8	18·3	17-7	17-7	17.3	16.8	16.5	[
	Luton	17.5	12.3	23.7	17.5	18.6	22.3	10.7	19.1	18.8	15.7
Bray Marat Drawns live hinthe and	England and Wales	37.9	37.6	38.1	37.5	37.0	38·1	37.5	36.8	36.2	I
	Luton	38.5	37.6	41.7	35.5	41.8	42.2	31.2	40.0	36.3	34.1

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

	Ins	stitutional			Domic	ciliary		Grand
Year	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	District Mid- wives	Private Mid- wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Total
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958	852 832 843 915 994 1144	166 156 177 173 164 167	1,018 988 1,020 1,088 1,158 1,311	585 567 584 665 747 842		6 5 5 5 9 5	591 572 589 670 756 847	1,609 1,560 1,609 1,758 1,914 2,158

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILLBIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Home	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal Toxaemia Foetal malformation Prematurity Complications of labour Accidental haemorrhage Other Unknown causes	6 6 3 5 3 2 8	3	- 1 - 3 - 3	6 7 3 8 6 2 12
Total	33	4	7	44

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1958

75+		199
65–74	20 17 17 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 2	183
55-64		130
45–54	1	62
35-44		15
25–34		9
15-24		4
10–14		I
5-9		3
1-4	- -	2
Total under 1 year		7
1 month to 1 year		1
Under 4 weeks		7
All	100 100 100 180 180 180	909
CAUSE OF DEATH	1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 2. Other forms of Tuberculosis 3. Syphilitic Diseases 4. Diphtheria 5. Whooping Cough 6. Meningogoccal Infections 7. Acute Poliomyelitis 8. Measles 9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases 10. Malignant Neoplasm 11. Malignant Neoplasm 12. Malignant Neoplasm 13. Malignant Neoplasm 14. Other Malignant and 15. Leukaemia 16. Diabetes 17. Vascular Lesions 18. Coronary Disease Angina	Carried forward

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1958 (continued)

75+	199 112 67 113 113 114 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	385
65–74	183 183 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	286
55-64	130 64 64 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	197
45-54	60 67 9 64 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 6	86
35-44	14	32
25–34	0 6 1 1 1 1 4 6 1 2	21
15-24	4	∞
10–14		-
5-9	E	3
14		7
Total under 1 year	2 2 215	40
nonth to 1		9
Under 4 weeks	2 2 1 3	34
All	606 118 31 31 31 46 17 7 7 16 3 10 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 11 11	1,078
CAUSE OF DEATH	Brought forward 19. Hypertension with Heart Disease 20. Other Heart Diseases 21. Other Circulatory Diseases 23. Pneumonia 24. Bronchitis 25. Other Respiratory Diseases 26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum 27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis 29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate 30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion 31. Congential Malformations 32. All other Diseases 33. Motor Vehicle Accidents 34. All other Accidents 35. Suicide 36. Homicide and Operation of War	Total

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1958

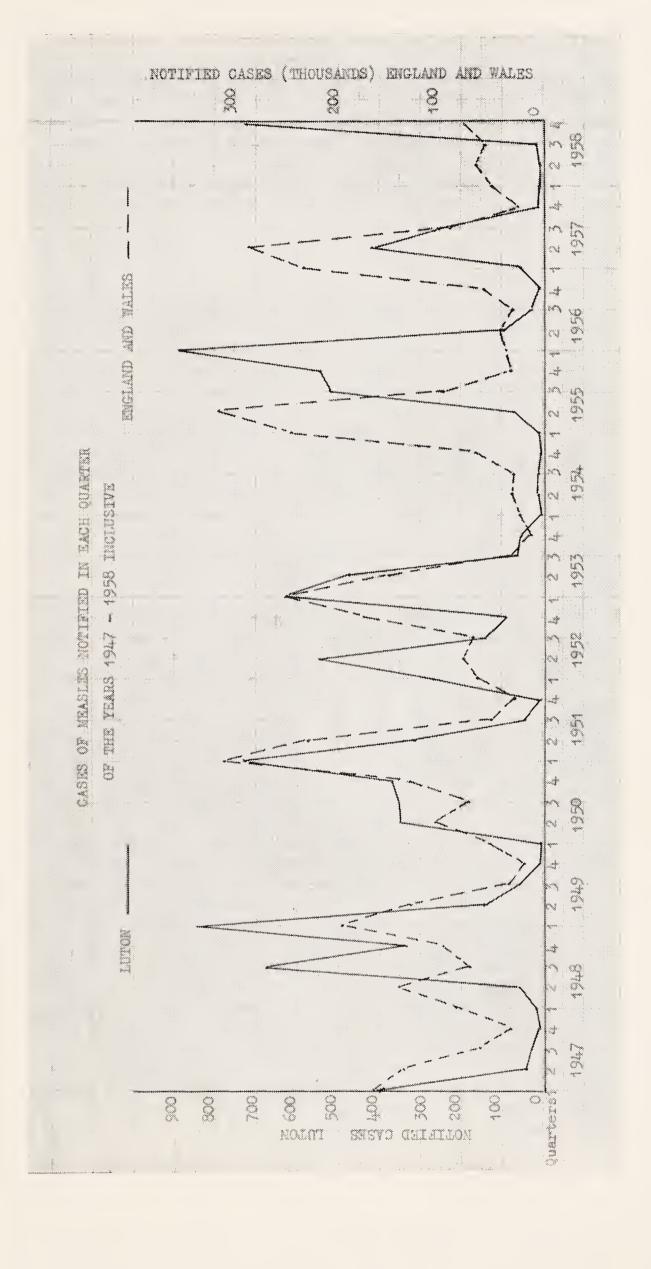
	All	7777	3	3	18	1 6	40
	11 to 12 m'ths	1111		1		111	I
İ			١	1			1
	9 m'ths	-	1	1	1 1		П
	8 m'ths		1	1		111	ł
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 m'ths m'ths m'ths m'ths m'ths m'ths m'ths	1111	1		11	-	-
	6 m'ths	1111				111	1
	5 m'ths	1111		1	11		1
١	4 m'ths	1			11	-	2
	3 m'ths	1111		1	11		—
		1111		1	11		1
	28 days to 2 m'ths	1111			-	-	2
	21 to 28 days	1111	-	-	11	111	-
	14 days	1111	1	-	-	111	-
	7 days	1111	1	1	-	1 - 1	2
	6 days	1111	1			111	I
	5 days	1111	1	1	11		
	4 days	1 1	1	1	-		7
	3 days	- -	١		-		33
	2 days	1-11	1		- I	0	5
	1 day	1 1	1		7		7
	under 1 day	1111	2	П	12		17
		diseases	14(01)	Malforma-	ty	incompau-	:
	Cause of Death	Vascular Lesions Other heart diseases Pneumonia Bronchitis	diseases	Congenital Maltormations tions	Prematurity Birth Trauma	bility Other All other accidents	Total

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1958, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

15 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	15 27 5 964
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27
3 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	15
25-34	26
20-24	28
1 1 1 1 1 2 7 7 7	17
10-14 2 2 3 3 1 1	18
21 15 15 7 7 7 7 7	495
4 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 6	87
3 1 8 8 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	87
2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	74
53	57
Under 1 year 1 year 4 4 4	28
tic)	•
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Pneumonia Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) Dysentery Puerperal Pyrexia Erysipelas Jaundice Food Poisoning	:
gh	
ver Cougl occal I occal I omyel Pyrexi oning	ALL
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Pneumonia Acute Poliomyelitis (Para Dysentery Puerperal Pyrexia Erysipelas Jaundice Food Poisoning	
Scarlet F Whoopin Measles Meningo Pneumon Acute Po Dysenter Puerpera Erysipela Jaundice Food Poi	

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1947-1958 FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

		65–74	M F M F	6 1 -	5 - 1 1 1	2 2 2 —	11 2	11 1 3 —	5	12 1 3 1	11 1 3 1	8 2 5 1	15 — 1 —	16 1 5 1	102 11 23 5	113 28
The state of the s		55-64	M F	11	9 1	14 3	11 1	17 1	13 –	14 5	21 1	13 2	15	13 1	151 15	166
A Company of the Company		45-54	A F	5	5	5	7 2	5 1	4	10 1	<u> </u>	10 1	16 1	7 2	0 10	06
THE CHARLES IN COLUMN	GROUPS	35-44	F		-		1		7			2			08 9	31
	AGE GR		F				- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2			- 7	°	_ 25	
Carl College		25-34	M			-				-				-	2	2
		15-24	M F		 	 				 		-			1	
4		All Ages	F	3	~	۲۵	7.	60	2	∞	60	∞	2	70	47	431
		All	M	26	22	24	31	38	24	42	42	40	20	45	384	4
		47	rear	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	TOTAL	





TUBERCULOSIS

There were 102 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year. This figure might have been expected to be higher following the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town during the year. The total number of cases notified (102), compares very favourably with the figure of 103 for 1957, and the mean of 107 for the previous five years.

The notification rate was .86 per thousand of the population.

Only 4 deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a mortality rate of 0.03 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest figure ever recorded for Luton. No person in Luton under the age of 25 years has died from respiratory tuberculosis since 1952.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1958

		New	Cases		Deaths			
Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year 1 year 5 ,, 10 ,, 20 ,, 25 ,, 35 ,, 45 ,, 55 ,, Totals	1 1 1 5 6 12 13 8 11 6	2 1 1 4 9 9 8 1 2 —	1 1 1 - - - - 3					

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year		Noti	ified	Deaths			
		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary		
1954	•••		110	16	10	1	
1955			116	17	10	_	
1956	• • •		62	22	4	1	
1957	• • •		103	7	7	1	
195 8	•••		102	10	4	1	

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1958, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulm	onary	Non-Pu	lmonary
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	614	479	30	76
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	65	37	3	7
No. of cases transferred from other districts No. of cases reinstated to the Register	22 1	20 1	1 —	2
	702	537	34	85
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:— (a) recovered (b) removed from the district (c) died from Tuberculosis (d) died from other causes (e) diagnosis not established (f) lost sight of	33 21 4 6 1 2	24 11 — 1 1	2 1 1 —	10 1 — —
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	635	500	30	74

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Mass Radiography Unit from the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Luton for the fourth time since 1950.

After being sited with the larger industrial firms for the first 2–3 months of the visit, the Unit on this occasion introduced a new method of approach to the general public.

Arrangements were made to concentrate three Miniature Mass Radio-graphy Units in the town, all operating at the same time during the period 13th–31st October. Previously only one Unit had been available to the public at one time and then for a period of nine weeks.

The Units were located at the following sites:—

Bridge Street Car Park Corn Exchange 13th–31st October 13th–17th October. 30th–31st October Ivy Road Whipperley Ring 13th-17th October 20th-21st October Biscot Mill Wetherne Link 20th-22nd October 22nd October High Town Marsh Road 23rd–24th October 27th–29th October Stopsley Grove Road 27th-28th October 29th–31st October

Arrangements were also made to include school children who had attained the age of 14 years and a total of 2,197 attended.

Altogether 35,057 Luton residents were X-rayed, an increase of 6,834 over the 1955 figure of 28,223. Five thousand, seven hundred and eleven housewives attended as compared with 2,538 in 1955.

The following table shows by age and sex the total number X-rayed:—

Age Group	Estima	ited Popi	ulation	N	No. X-rayed				% of Population		
Age Group M.		M. F.		M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL		
15-24 years 25-34 ,, 35-44 ,, 45-54 ,, 55+ ,,	6,510 8,650 10,780 9,055 9,255	7,470 7,770 9,990 9,295 12,410	13,980 16,420 20,770 18,350 21,665	4,348 4,785 4,509 4,286 2,592	4,454 2,706 3,027 2,614 1,736	8,802 7,491 7,536 6,900 4,328	66·8 55·4 41·8 47·3 26·2	59·6 34·8 30·3 28·1 13·9	62·9 45·6 35·9 37·6 19·9		
ALL	44,250	46,935	91,185	20,520	14,537	35,057	46.3	30.9	38.4		

The table on the following page shows the distribution by occupation of those who were X-rayed.

Two hundred and twenty-two persons resident in Luton were referred by the Mass Radiography Unit to the Chest Clinic for further examination. By the end of the year, 27 of this number had been notified as suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. This figure represents ·07 per cent of the total number who attended for mass radiography as compared with ·09 per cent in 1955 and ·24 per cent in 1952.

Analysis of cases as at 31st December 1958

		of Lucons Refe			Percentage of Number X-rayed			Notified Active Tuberculous Cases		
	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL	M.	F.	ALL	
15–24 years 25–34 ,, 35–44 ,, 45–54 ,, 55 and over	22 21 33 27 38	18 10 20 14 19	40 31 53 41 57	0·51 0·44 0·81 0·63 1·47	0·40 0·37 0·66 0·53 1·09	0·45 0·41 0·70 0·59 1·32	2 5 7 1	3 2 3 3	5 7 10 4 1	
ALL	141	81	222	0.69	0.56	0.63	16	11	27	

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND OCCUPATION OF LUTON RESIDENTS ATTENDING MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1958

100	10 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	F1. 5		*		C764000E SUB	principle of the	<i>y</i> •	- 0 - 64 (p/)		8-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-			
		Y-reviously X-rayed	ഥ	1,702	1,624	1,638	1,162	634	6,760	19,976		ı		
	r.	X-r	M	1,570	3,245	3,299	3,312	1,790	13,216	19,		1		
		ALS	H	4,454	2,706	3,027	2,614	1,736	14,537	57	81	31	11	1
		Totals	M	4,348	4,785	4,509	4,286	2,592	20,520	35,057	141	46	16	5
		Is	II.	08	20	69	54	37	1		70	-		<u> </u>
â		Miscel- laneous	M	163	158	189	206	403	1,119 290	1,409	23	4 v -	77-	2
								4	1,1				<u> </u>	
	j.	House- wives	Ħ	244	1,322	1,564	1,353	1,228	5,711	5,711	51 51	21 21	77.72	1
		lars	ഥ	1,105				1	1,105	7.	7	-		1
		Scholars	M	1,092		1			1,092 1,105	2,197	18			
	Trans-	port Drivers	M	29	99	49	38	7	189	189	22	22		П
		xers	L	12	3	4	∞	1	27	8	ı	1		1
	ō	Chemical Workers	M	20	53	51	55	42	271	298	200	200		
	d de	een	Щ	62	73	181	232	85	633		2		-	ı
	Food Trade and	Canteen Workers	M	49	63	44	99	42	264 (897	9	<i>ω</i> 4	7	
	Garment	Morkers	ഥ	469	155	247	268	138	1,277	07	7	7	-	
	Garı	MOI	M	54	45	58	85	88	330	1,607	2		7-7-	
	-i-i	ve des	ഥ	259	121	115	110	33	638		2	Н	-	
	Distri-	butive Trades	M	86	89	61	42	20	289	927	2 4 -	7		
	Building	Allied Trades	M	119	130	83	66	30	461	461	80 80	44	22	11
			压	423	285	382	287	87	1,464		-	-	-	
	Light	Engineer- ing	M	2,268	3,547	3,360	3,086	1,626	13,887 1,	15,351	77	24		2
				<u> </u>	649 3	426 3	256 3	96			23	7		
		Clerical	II,	3 1,722					2 3,149	5,111		4-0-	<u>~~</u> ~	
		Image: control of the	M	368	484	416	425	269	1,962	5,	10	4,	(4	l '
		Mana- gerial	Ľ		-2	7	16	2	30	398		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	pt.	 ∑ go	X	7	64	130	134	33	368	3	2		'	'
		roies- sional	ഥ	78	46	32	30	27	213	501	2			
	Ė	Si	×	31	107	89	20	32	288	5	7	1		'
		Age Groups		15–24	25–34	35-44	45-54	55+	ALL	TOTAL	Referred to chest clinic for further examination	Presumptive evidence of Tuberculosis	Notified Tubercu- losis	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

FOOD POISONING

No. of Notification	ns	• • •	• • •	• • •		19
Outbreaks due to	identified a	agents	:			
(i) No. of ou	ıtbreaks	• • •	• • •	• • •	3	
No. of	cases	• • •	• • •	• • •	5	
,,	>>	• • •	• • •	• • •	4	
33	>>	• • •	• • •	• • •	2	
(ii) Single cas	ses	• • •	• • •	• • •	8	
	Total					19
					. • •	_

(Agent identified—Salmonella organisms in 14 cases and Cl. Welchii in 5 cases.)

FOOD POISONING INCIDENT

A wedding reception was held at a restaurant at which 70 adults and 7 children sat down to the wedding breakfast. The meal served comprised oxtail soup, braised steak and carrots, baked and creamed potatoes, French beans, peach melba and coffee.

During the night 16 of the wedding guests became ill with violent stomach pains and diarrhoea. The illness was of relatively short duration and lasted on average 2–4 hours.

The steaks were of Argentine beef which, after being cooked were covered, stored in a cool place and reheated prior to serving at noon the following day. A portion of the beef was obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, but no food poisoning organisms were found. Other foodstuffs submitted to the Laboratory were dehydrated French beans and dehydrated soup.

Specimens of faeces were submitted from 9 persons affected and from 6 members of the catering staff. A heat resistant strain of Cl. Welchii was isolated from 5 of the affected persons, but specimens from the staff were all negative.

A non-heat resistant strain of Cl. Welchii, which was not similar to the strain from faecal specimens, was also isolated from a specimen of dehydrated oxtail soup.

The heat resistant strain did not belong to a known serological type, but was most probably the cause of the outbreak of food poisoning.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936

The registration of nursing homes is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, and the responsible authority is the County Council. The County Council have, however, delegated their powers to the Borough Council.

Nursing Homes are inspected monthly and during 1958 no contraventions were found.

Name of Nursing	Date of Registration with Luton	DIVISION OF BEDS					
Home	Borough Council	Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total		
The Chase	3.4.46	7		_	7		

During the year 169 women were delivered in the Chase Nursing Home.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

(Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention).

It was not found necessary during the year to take action under the provisions of the National Assistance Acts for the removal to hospital of any persons requiring care and attention. Several cases were, however, brought to notice, but by introducing a District Nurse, or Home Help into the home or by referring the case to the Welfare Officer, it was possible to improve the circumstances and so enable the patient to remain at home.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year a total of 67 lectures were given. In previous years it has been the practice to give single lectures by invitation from societies and clubs. During 1958, however, a series of lectures on child welfare was offered to a local Mothers and Babies Club, and in the event one lecture on infant care was given each month for a period of eight months throughout the winter. This innovation seems to have been quite successful. The number of people attending at successive lectures rose steadily, and there was evidence of a growing interest in the subject for discussion in each succeeding month. Indeed it might well be said that the Health Department has now become a part of the Club and not just the occasional provider of a lecture.

During the year a Course on Food Handling was held in conjunction with the Luton Committee for Education, during which nine lectures were given and at the end of the Course a Brains Trust was held. The whole Course was held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, the lecturers being provided by the Health Department. An average attendance of 32 persons was recorded and at the end of the Course an examination was held for those wishing to qualify for the Certificate of the Institute.

At the end of March, 1958, the Borough Council held an Exhibition entitled "Luton To-day and Tomorrow." The Health Department's contribution was a stand entitled "Clean Air". Working and stationary models of industrial apparatus designed to control the emission of dark smoke were shown and a large section was devoted to the domestic aspect of smoke

control. At the time of the Exhibition proposals for a Smoke Control Area in the centre of the town were being submitted to the Ministry and in consequence great interest was shown in the Clean Air section, both by industrialists and ordinary domestic consumers. During the week of the Exhibition about 23,000 people were admitted.

During the year the following lectures were given:—

•		_	
Child Welfare	• • •	• • •	8
Health Services	• • •	• • •	10
Food Hygiene	• • •	• • •	20
Home Safety	• • •	• • •	7
Others	• • •	• • •	22

to audiences totalling over 1,250.

Apart from the above lectures, a number of films and film strips were shown to the nursing staffs of the Department as part of the in-service training, on such subjects as injection techniques, freeze-dried B.C.G. vaccine and the manufacture of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Once again we have received the fullest co-operation possible from the local press who are always ready to make known to their readers factual information issued by the Health Department.



PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

(LUTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE)

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Provision of Clinics

There was an increase of more than four thousand attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres as compared with 1957. It is interesting to note that of the 2,158 children born to Luton mothers during the year, 1,715 (79·4%) attended a Welfare Centre during the year.

This figure is most encouraging and confirms the conclusions of the investigation into attendances at centres contained in the 1954 Report.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1958

	Number of Sessions	0-1	Atteno		Medical Officer's Consultations		
	Sessions	1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.	Under 1 year	1–5 years
Dallow Road Stopsley Leagrave High St. ,, Marsh Rd. Round Green Castle Street Beechwood Limbury St. Anne's Farley Hill Park Street	50 103 50 52 52 51 102 100 51 51 50	237 296 89 168 73 154 243 176 145 118 90	2,446 3,821 1,551 2,957 1,799 2,412 3,891 3,104 1,695 1,511 1,337	19 9 4 1 1 3 7 3 4 5	554 790 314 575 390 378 854 654 489 480 246	710 414 165 462 202 343 507 583 236 399 193	205 139 69 134 51 72 108 156 98 186 55
	712	1,789	26,524	59	5,724	4,214	1,273

(b) Toddlers' Clinics

The number of children attending the Toddlers' Clinics was the highest since these sessions were introduced in September, 1955. Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the clinic when they attain their third birthday. The purpose is to enable a medical officer to see the child before it reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

The result of the medical examination of the children is summarised below; the figures for 1957 are included for comparative purposes.

		1958	1957	
No. of invitations to at	tend	1,504	1,441	
No. of attendances	• • •	675 (4	14.8%) 516 (36%)	,)
Type of defect:—		`	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Orthopaedic	• • •	97	103	
Ear, Nose and Th	roat	18	11	
Dental	• • •	1	9	
Skin	• • •	20	8	
Vision	• • •	16	13	
Other	• • •	100	42	
Multiple	• • •	37	23	
_				
		289	209	

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

All patients are referred to the contraceptive clinic by medical practitioners.

Fifty-seven sessions were held and there were 239 new patients. Subsequent attendances totalled 790.

(d) Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

(i) Orthopaedic Clinic

		Under 1 year	1–5 years	Total
No of subsequent attendances	• •	6 2	29 31	35 33
Total attendances	• •	8	60	68

C	lassification					No. of Cases	Attendances
	Bow Legs	• • •	• • •		• • •	5	6
	Knock Kr	nees	• • •	• • •		19	24
	Everted F	eet	• • •	• • •		2	3
	Gait		• • •	• • •		1	1
	Hallux Va	lgus	• • •			1	2
	Congenita	1 Defo	ormities	• • •	• • •	7	11
	Intoeing	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	1
	Scoliosis		• • •	• • •	• • •	1	3
	Other	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	13	17
						-	-
						50	68

Disposal

No. of cases referred for exercises	• • •	• • •	1
No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	• • •	•••	4
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	• • •	• • •	8
No. of cases discharged	• • •	• • •	16

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinic

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of first attendances No. of subsequent attendances	9 5	49 144	58 149
Total attendances	14	193	207

	Errors of	Other	Prescription
	Refraction	diseases	for
	and Squint	or defects	Spectacles
No. of first attendances No. of subsequent attendances	52	6	19
	146	3	20

Eight children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) Dental Clinic

Since the appointment of a full-time Dental Surgeon, it has been possible to refer expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years to the clinic for treatment.

During the year a total of 74 patients were seen as follows:—

					7	Γreatmen	t Provide	ed	
	No. examined	Needing Treat- ment	Treated	Scaling	Fillings	Extrac- tions	Genl. Anaes.	Den- tures	Radio- graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	10	10	9	3		18	5	1	2
Children under five	64	60	60		25	131	51		_

(f) Premature Infants

A premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. The term includes, therefore, somewhat small, but healthy babies who require little more than ordinary care and management, and, on the other hand, infants who are so small that they have little chance of surviving however much care they are given.

Between these extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies, but who would probably not survive the ordinary rigours of early life which the normal baby meets without harm.

Special arrangements for the care of premature infants in their homes are made within the midwifery service, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

Premature births which were registered during the year are analysed in the table overleaf according to place of birth, and birth weight.

Place of Birth

Registered Births

Born in Maternity Institutions:—

(a) U	nder con	trol of N	orth-We	st Regi	ional H	ospital l	Board	129
(b) O	ther .		• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	9
Born at ho	ome .		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	54
			Total	•••	• • •	•••	•••	192

(g) Day Nurseries

The three day nurseries in Luton provide accommodation for 140 children. Alder Crescent and Manor Road Nurseries each provide 50 places and Stopsley Nursery 40 places. The Nurseries are open on Monday to Friday from 7.15 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and during 1958 were open on 257 days. The average attendance was 112 per day, i.e. 80% of the child places, which is an increase of 5% compared with 1957.

All three nurseries are approved by the Ministry of Health as suitable for the training of Nursery Students and during the year five students were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board. A further five students were in training at the end of the year.

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2]	2 lb. 3 oz. or less	.Z.	2 11 2 3 11	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.	.z.	3 11 4 11	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	.: .:	4 lb.	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	.; 2	4 lb 5 lb	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.	· · ·	7	All		Total
	D	D NH I D NH	Н	D	HN	Н	D	HN	н	Q	HN	н	D	HN	Н	A	HN	<u> </u>	
Number	1	1	4	1	1	15	7	1	25	7	4	31	40	5	54	54	6	129	192
Number surviving after 24 hours	1			1	1	6	9]	24	7	4	30	40	5	54	53	6	118	180
Number surviving after 8 days				1	1	9	9]	21	7	3	29	40	5	52	53	∞	108	169
Number surviving at 4 weeks	1	1	1	1		9	9	1	21	7	3	29	40	5	52	53	∞	108	169

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

D-Domiciliary. NH-Nursing Home. I-Institutional.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.58 No. added to Register No. removed from Register No. remaining on Register 31.12.58 No. of Sessions Attendances—0–2 years 2–5 years	52 63 66 49 257 2,668 7,923	48 82 77 53 257 1,986 8,373	46 89 92 43 257 2,417 5,606
Total attendances	10,591	10,359	8,023
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday)	41	40	32

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1958:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.58	No. admitted during 1958	No. on Register 31.12.58
Illness of Parents	27 1 5 17 5 24 6	36 · 2 35 28 4 29 2	23 2 13 23 3 21
financial circumstances, etc Total	146	234	145

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents	63 3 40 45 9 53 8 21 124	4,250 243 2,259 4,230 854 4,333 485 1,703 9,401	67 81 56 94 95 82 60 81 76
Other	380	1,215	76

The charge for admission to a nursery is calculated on remaining income after deducting normal household expenses from total income.

The followi	ng table shov	ws the fees	charged	during	1958.
# 110 TO110 !! -				0	

Accessable	Charge	Attending during 1958				
Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Total	
Up to £2 £2—£5 £5—£8 5s. 0d. £8 5s. 0d.—£10	1/6d. 1/9d.–3/0d. 3/3d.–5/9d. 6/3d.–9/3d.	26 33 37 19	32 51 29 18	32 52 41 10	90 136 107 47	
Total		115	130	135	380	

(h) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Two additional Child Minders were registered during the year. At the end of the year there remained on the register four Child Minders to receive twenty-four children and one registered Day Nursery to receive twenty-five children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Work of the Local Health Authority Ante-natal Clinic

The medical supervision of women who have made arrangements to be confined at home is mainly carried out by general medical practitioners, whilst the care of women who have booked for hospital confinement is undertaken by the hospital consultant service. Of 54 medical practitioners in the Luton area, 49 undertake ante-natal care for all their domiciliary booked cases. Five practitioners who either do not undertake ante-natal care or who do so for only a proportion of their patients, refer home confinement cases to the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic held weekly at the Central Clinic, Dallow Road, and are attended by midwives at home under normal circumstances. In the event of any complication or emergency, the midwife may call in the patient's medical practitioner, or failing this any other medical practitioner on the list of practitioners having obstetric experience. There are 37 Luton doctors on the obstetric list. The course of action in each case depends upon prior arrangements between individual doctors and midwives. In an extreme emergency (e.g. severe haemorrhage) the midwife may summon the emergency obstetric service provided by the hospital maternity services.

The Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic (which is a midwives consultative clinic staffed by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority for the hospital obstetrician) is concerned with two groups of expectant mothers. Firstly, those referred by medical practitioners who have accepted responsibility for the maternity medical service of the patient, to have samples of blood taken for routine examination. The results of the blood tests are forwarded to the patient's medical practitioner. Two hundred and sixty-one mothers attended for their first routine blood tests in 1958. Arrangements are also made, where necessary, for chest X-ray examinations. The

second and smaller group consists of women who have not booked a doctor or whose medical practitioner refers them for full ante-natal care. Examinations are performed by a medical officer at periodic intervals throughout pregnancy and a post-natal examination made six weeks after delivery. Thirty-nine new patients attended for full ante-natal care and 16 post-natal examinations were made in the year. Expectant mothers seen at the Consultative Clinic and found to be suffering from any complication or abnormality necessitating a further opinion or hospital care are referred to one of the hospital ante-natal sessions, where the advice of an obstetric consultant is available.

The work of the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic is tabulated below:—

Local Health Authority (Midwives Consultative) Ante-natal Clinic 1958

Nu	mbe	r of	clinics	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	51
Nu	mbe	r of	new patients:—						
	Blo	od	taking only	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	261	
	An	te-r	natal care	• • •		• • •	• • •	39	
									300
Tot	al n	uml	ber of attendances	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	458
Ave	erage	att	endances per session	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	9
Tot	al n	uml	ber of ante-natal examina	ations	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	96
Nu	mbe	r of	post-natal examinations	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	16
	,,	,,	blood samples taken	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	358
	,,	,,	blood samples taken wi	nere rh	esus	antibodi	es det	ected	4
	,,	,,	rhesus positive cases	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	213
	"	22	rhesus negative	• • •	• • •,	•••	• • •	• • •	57
	"	11	patients rhesus factor ne	ot avail	able	• • •		• • •	30
	"	11	W.R. and Kahn positive				• • •	0 0 0	Nil
	"	"		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	125
	"	,,	patients where abnorma	lity for	and at	t chest X	-rav		
	"	3)		·		2)	J		
			Cardiac enlargement Absence of left 1st rib		• • •	$\overline{1}$		• • •	3
•			etails of subsequent confir						
tor	ante	-na	ital care at the Local H	ieaith	Autho	ority clii	11C 1S	snown:	in the

following table:—

Number of mothers in year where no G.P. booked 34

Number of stillbirths:—						
(a) following foetal distress	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	
(b) cause unknown	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	
					-	2
Emergency obstetrical service called						Nil

Medical Aid:—

Perineal tear	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Foetal distress	(stillbor	n)	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	1
Pain in leg	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	1
Deformity of in	nfant's p	enis	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1

Of 300 blood samples taken at the Central Clinic for the *first* time during pregnancy in 1958, 277 results are available. The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 115 or 41.5% fell below this level. ...

5

	Haemo	globin	Number of cases			
45- 49% 50- 54% 55- 59% 60- 64% 65- 69% 70- 74% 75- 79% 80- 84% 85- 89% 90- 94% 95- 99% 100-104% 105-109%						1 3 5 8 15 37 46 60 58 23 16 4
All Groups	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	277

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10.15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8.7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 13-24 25-36 Over 36 Not stated	16 145 107 2 7	77·8 84·7 78·2 93·5 83·4	18·8 4·8 16·8 — 14·3	12·5 0·7 5·6 —

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwives in Luton were called upon to attend the highest ever number of confinements in one year. The total of 842 shows an increase of 95 as compared with last year which was the previous highest.

Despite repeated advertisements it was not possible to recruit a midwife to fill the vacancy on the establishment and for the whole of the year the actual

number of midwives on the staff was 9. Nevertheless, the midwives made 25,893 visits to their patients—an increase of 2,555 compared with 1957.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven $(86\cdot3\%)$ of the patients received some form of relief from pain (gas and air or pethidine). It was not possible to administer any analgesia in the remaining 115 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour ... 110
Analgesia refused by patients ... 4
Unbooked emergency case ... 1

Part II pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital continued to receive their three months district training with the domiciliary midwives and during the year 28 pupil midwives undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1958

	of delivery	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Number of deliveries attended	577	265	842
Administration of Analgesia: Gas and Air only Pethidine only Pethidine and Trilene Gas and Air and Pethidine General anaesthetic No analgesia	175 46 — 257 — 99	65 17 44 112 11 16	240 63 44 369 11 115
Total	577	265	842

Visits

Visits	,	District								All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pre-natal Labour Lying-in Period	410 106 1,736	762 219 1,746	234 123 1,286	491 165 1,698	377 141 1,906	622 328 2,860	340	690 321 2,385	728 167 2,520	5,231 1,910 18,752
Totals	2,252	2,727	1,643	2,354	2,424	3,810	3,872	3,396	3,415	25,893

Number of maternal deaths	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	Nil
Consultant Clinics:					
Number held	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	51
Attendances made by Patients: (a	a) Ante-	natal	• • •	442	
	b) Post-1	natal	• • •	16	
				_	458
Midwives Clinics:					
Number held	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	233
Attendances made by Patients	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	3,911
Cases in which Medical Aid was soug	ht	• • •		• • •	30

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1958

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice (b) Intention to cease	5	10	29	1	45
practice			—		
(c) Change of address					_
(d) Change of name (e) Sending for medical					
help		30		—	30
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice (g) Deaths occurring in practice—	3	6	_		9
(i) Mothers					
(ii) Infants					
(h) Laying out the dead	Mightonia yys	1			1
(i) Liability to be a source of infection (j) Substitution of arti-					
ficial feeding	32	84	172		288

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1958

(a)	In Private Nursing Homes	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
(b)	Domiciliary Midwives	• • •	• • •	• • •	9
(c)	Maternity Hospital and Ext.	• • •	• • •	• • •	19
(d)	Private Practice (Independent)	• • •			1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Health visitors, despite the continued shortage of staff, made more than 21,000 visits during the course of the year. This compares with 19,930 in 1957. In addition, they made 1,311 attendances at child welfare centres.

It was not possible to recruit any student health visitors and at the end of the year the establishment remained at 9 full-time and one part-time visitor, against an establishment of sixteen.

State Registered Nurses were employed to supplement the work of the health visitors.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

	Chile			dren years		Expectant Mothers		Infant Life	Total
	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits	tious Disease, etc.	Pro- tection	Visits
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958	2,013 1,748 1,782 1,756 1,683 1,536 1,690 1,869 2,038 2,293	3,794 3,274 5,226 6,881 6,801 7,010 6,796 7,471 5,832 6,447	316 175 80 25 30 30 101 122 225 279	8,008 7,987 13,709 13,163 13,157 16,363 15,261 14,216 10,190 10,913	39 2 1 63 62 22 55 	16 — 18 27	3,122 4,473 984 1,346 963 345 1,151 1,089 1,608 1,858	117 169 152 61 75 10 15 7 2	17,409 17,828 21,934 23,295 22,771 23,812 25,069 24,774 19,930 *21,834

^{*} In addition, 1,860 non-effective calls, not included above, were made.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

During the year Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. dealt with 15 cases at the request of the Department. These consisted of 12 cases of neglect and 1 of ill-treatment and 2 where advice was given. Fifty-three children were involved and 66 visits of supervision were made.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The service of a district nurse is usually requested by general medical practitioners or by hospital almoners. The nurse works under the general supervision of the family doctor.

Once again, persons over the age of 65 years accounted for more than half the patients visited by the District Nurses. A further 264 patients were visited for the purpose of administering enemas, prior to X-ray, or to give post-operative nursing following discharge from hospital.

In all, a total of 42,597 visits were made to 1,385 patients.

Nursing requisites and sick room equipment are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 560 articles were issued by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case		District											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical Chronic Medical Surgical Tuberculosis Infectious disease Abortion Other	25 28 17 — —	40 63 22 3 —	46 45 21 1 1 1	26 47 24 2 — 1	50 73 42 1 —	37 55 18 3 — 2	28 51 11 5 —	59 45 22 6 1 2	28 49 24 — —	41 63 23 1 —	28 59 20 2 —	42 51 26 1 —	450 629 270 25 1 3 7
Totals	70	129	115	100	166	115	95	135	101	129	109	121	1,385

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case		District											All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Acute Medical Chronic Medical Surgical Tuberculosis Infectious disease Abortion Other	131 1,741 1,087 — —	321 2,464 386 62 — 4	524 1,360 951 35 6 —	395 1,660 778 24 — — 1	314 2,455 1,147 15 —	399 2,213 401 23 — 54	211 1,962 645 285 —	635 1,431 754 177 — 8 19	412 2,282 1,308 — — —	584 2,527 643 51 — 13	437 3,096 708 57 —	466 3,553 1,352 10 — 7	4,829 26,744 10,160 739 6 28 91
Totals	2,959	3,237	2,889	2,858	3,931	3,090	3,103	3,024	4,002	3,818	4,298	5,388	42,597

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

			M	ale					Fer	nale			
Type			Ages i	n Year	s				Ages in	n Year	s		All
	0-4	5-14	15–24	25-44	45–64	65+	0-4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45-64	65 +	
Cardio-vascular Lesions		_	_	2	25	48	_	_		4	21	80	180
Genito-urinary Condition Neoplasm Respiratory T.B Surgical T.B	_ _ 1 _		_ _ _	 4 5 2	2 13 5 1	7 12 1			$\frac{3}{3}$	13 - 4 -	5 16 2 1	4 17 —	34 62 21 4
Other Respiratory Infections Other Infections	4	<u> </u>	_	4 7	12 2	1 9 1	<u>_</u>	2	1	5 4	14 7	27 2	88 28
Gastro-intestinal Dis- orders Preparation for X-ray Post Operative Treat-	4	6 1	_1	4 12	16 30	17 7	5 —	2 1	7	9 11	20 28	30 21	121 112
ment Rheumatism and Arth-	3	1	6	12	14	36	1	4	12	20	20	23	152
ritis Blood Diseases Diabetes Accident and injuries Senility Skin Diseases Gynaecology Hemiplegia Ear, Nose and Throat Varicose Ulcers Disorders of Nervous	1 1 1 1 - 9	- 1 - 4 - - - 4 -		1 - 2 - 2 - 2	1 8 — 1 5 2 3	2 5 8 5 19 5 — 37 — 4		- - 3 - 1 - 2	6 1 1 5 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 23 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ 12 \\ \hline 3 \\ 1 \end{array} $	10 10 11 5 — 3 4 7 2 1	14 11 50 14 82 2 25 45	28 65 71 38 101 23 46 94 31 18
System Other Conditions		3	_	1 4	10	2 3	2		4	1 6	3 10	2 13	11 57
Total	27	21	14	62	152	238	14	15	46	125	200	471	1,385

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8–28 days	1–3 months	3–6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical Chronic Medical Surgical Tuberculosis Infectious Disease Abortion Other	254 92 46 3 1 1 2	97 134 60 10 - 2 3	37 87 53 4 —	10 39 17 3	17 90 23 2 —	415 442 199 22 1 3 5
Total	399	306	181	69	132	1,087

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) Smallpox

The increase in the number of primary vaccinations which became evident in 1957 was maintained in 1958 when 1,253 persons were vaccinated for the first time against smallpox. Eight hundred and seventy-five were children under the age of one year which represents 44% of the total births for 1958.

There were, however, 173 fewer re-vaccinations than the previous year.

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination Re-vaccination	875 —	76 —	96 4	81 52	125 206	1,253 262
Totals	875	76	100	133	331	1,515

(b) Poliomyelitis

During the year Salk vaccine was used for the first time in the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme and this made possible the vaccination of many more persons than would have otherwise been the case with the limited supplies of British vaccine.

The vaccination scheme which had been extended in November, 1957, to include children born in the years 1943–1946, and expectant mothers, was further extended in September 1958 to provide protection to persons born in the years 1933–1942. In addition, a third injection given not less than seven months after the second to re-inforce and prolong the degree of immunity given by the previous two injections was advised.

During the first half of the year, the main effort was to ensure that as many children as possible were protected before their summer vacation. By the 30th June, 6,163 children had been vaccinated, a further 2,365 had received one injection and of the 2,058 still awaiting vaccination, 1,145 expressed a wish for British vaccine.

Later in the year, 1,853 children who had received two injections with British vaccine during 1956 and 1957, were given a third injection with Salk vaccine but 1,444 preferred to wait for supplies of British vaccine.

Arrangements were also made with industry, banks, shops, offices, etc. for young persons in the age groups 1933–1942 to be vaccinated at their place of work or in nearby centres, and by the end of the year 765 persons had received two injections and a further 2,688 one injection.

The following table shows the number of persons who were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year, together with those still awaiting vaccination at the end of the year.

	Persons	vaccinated	in 1958	Awaiting
Class	First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections	vaccination at end of year
Children born in the years 1953–58	1,209	10,718	1,853	1,222
Young persons born in the years 1933–42 Expectant mothers	2,688 72	765 383	_	239 39
General Practitioners and families Ambulance Staff and	_	78	—	_
families Hospital Staff and families	_	10 89	_	41
Totals	3,969	12,043	1,853	1,541

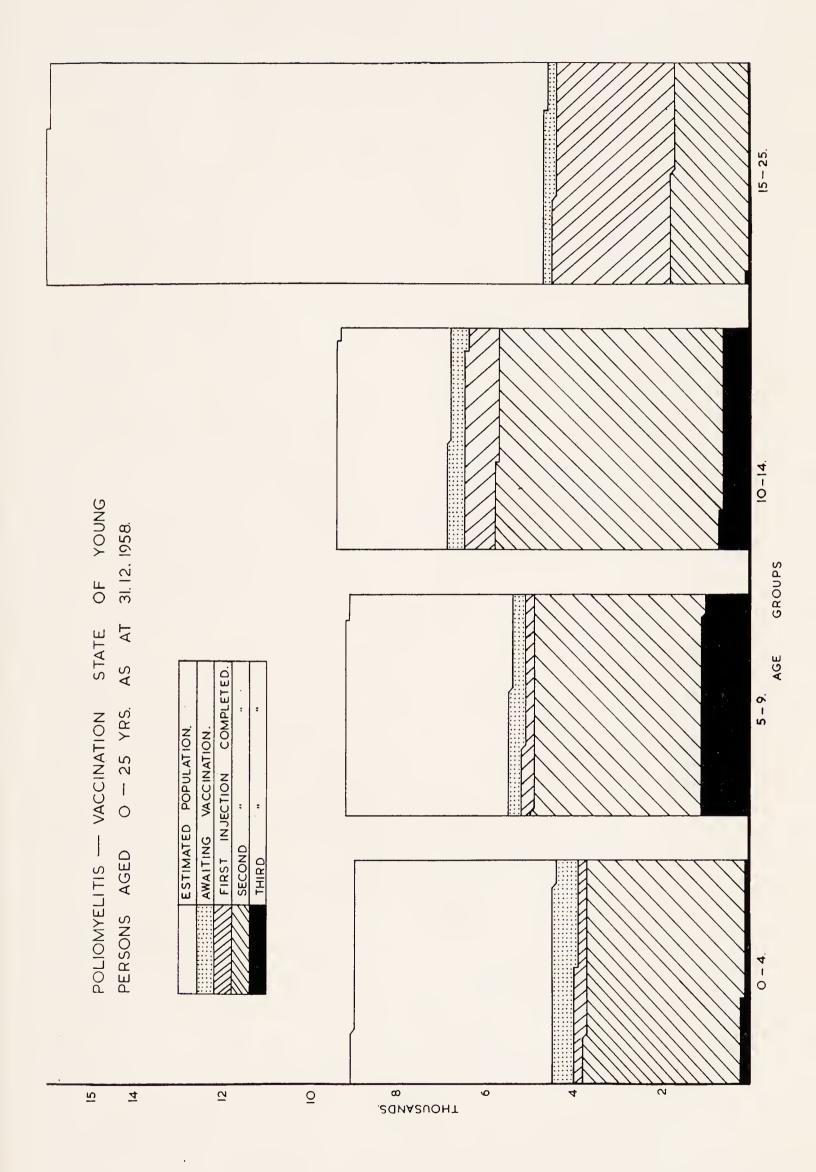
Of this number one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen vaccinations were carried out by General Medical Practitioners.

Since the inception of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme in 1956, sixteen thousand, one hundred and fifteen persons 0–25 years have received two or more injections against poliomyelitis, as follows:—

Age at 31.12.58	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5–9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	Total
No. of persons who have received two or more injections	45	742	1,010	1,030	894	4,903	5,740	1,751	16,115
Estimated population			9,023			9,188	9,394	15,970	43,575

The following table shows the percentage of the population vaccinated with two or more doses:—

Age Groups	0–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–25 years	Total under 25 years
Percentage	41·2%	53·3%	61·1%	10.9%	36.9%





By arrangement with factory managements, medical officers from the Health Department vaccinated 2,200 persons at their place of work. Among firms visited were Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Geo. Kent Ltd., Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., and Electrolux Ltd.



Photographs by courtesy of Vauxhall Motors Ltd

Immunisation

Despite the non-stop poliomyelitis vaccination programme, a very active Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation campaign was maintained throughout the year. A total of 1,137 primary immunisations were given at the Council's Clinics and a further 932 by general practitioners. Both figures show an increase over recent years and in addition 1,125 reinforcing courses were given.

It is estimated that 78% of the population under 15 years is protected against Diphtheria.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics No. of children immunised at clinics	• • •	• • •	• • •	328
Diphtheria only		• • •	146	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	• • •	• • •	982	
Whooping Cough only		• • •	9	
				1,137
No. of children immunised by general practit	ioner	S		
Diphtheria only	• • •	• • •	69	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	• • •	• • •	801	
Whooping Cough only	•••		62	
ware of any compare only	•••	•••		932
Total number of children protected against I	Diphth	eria	• • •	1,998
Total number of children protected against V	_		ough	1,854
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools		•••		33
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	•••	•••	• • •	119
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	•••	•••	•••	801
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practit				205
Total number of re-inforcing courses		•••	• • •	1,125
Total number of re-inforcing courses	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,143

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1958.

	Under	1-4	5-14	Total
	1 year	years	years	under 15
Estimated percentage immunised	33.5%	81·1%	83.9%	78.0%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954–1958	358	5,584	5,508	1,368	12,818
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier		_	1,139	7,599	8,738
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,100	7,923	18,	582	27,605
Immunity index 100 A/C	32.5%	70.4%	37	%	46.4%

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demands made upon the Domestic Help Service continued to be heavy and during the year 91,594 hours assistance were provided to 772 households. By far the greatest number of requests for assistance was from old people and the number of families assisted in this category increased from 344 to 402. The amount of assistance provided to old persons—69,661 hours—is an increase of more than 10,000 hours compared with 1957.

Of the 290 cases who had been receiving help for more than a year, 58 had been assisted for more than five years.

Cases being served at beginning of	1958	• • •	356
Cases commenced during year	• • •	• • •	416
Cases discontinued during year	• • •	• • •	419
Cases being served at end of 1958	• • •	• • •	353

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement Tuberculosis Chronic Illness Hospital, or Ex-Hospital Emergency, or other Illness Aged Persons	17 2 25 60 70 371	9 -5 10 12 29	74 5 14 2	13 	53	166 2 30 75 97 402	21·5 0·3 3·9 9·7 12·5 52·1
Total	545	65	95	14	53	772	_
Percentage of whole	70.6	8.4	12.3	1.8	6.9	100	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement Tuberculosis Chronic Illness Hospital, or Ex-Hospital Emergency, or Other Illness Aged Persons	161 — 24 40 28	5 5 37 39 52	1 2 8 25		2 23 6 6 253	166 2 30 75 97 402
Total	253	138	36	55	290	772
Percentage of whole	32.8	17.9	4.7	7.1	37.5	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	166	439	2·6 weeks	7,665	17·3 hours
Tuberculous	2	93	46.5 weeks	340	3.6 hours
Chronic Illness	30	999	33·3 weeks	5,414	5·4 hours
Hospital or Ex- Hospital	75	416	5.5 weeks	2,366	5·7 hours
Emergency or other illness	97	991	10·2 weeks	6,148	6·2 hours
Aged Persons	402	12,985	32·2 weeks	69,661	5·4 hours
Total	772	15,923		91,594	

INCOME GROUPS

Gross	Up	to 8 h	nrs.	8–12 hrs.			12–20 hrs.		20–30 hrs.		Over 30 hrs.			TOTAL		
Income	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate		Assd.	Full rate		Assd.	Full rate		Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc.	217	100	9	14	6	_	1	_	_		_			_		347
Others under £5 £5-£6 £6-£7 £7-£8 £8-£9 £9-£10 £10 and over		48 16 8 — 3		1 - - -	7 2 1 1 1 1 1			2 1 - 3								58 19 10 — 1 10 22
Income not disclosed	-	-	149	_	- 1	30		-	85	_	Williams p-triby	10	_	_	31	305
Total	217	175	158	15	19	30	1	6	85	Santiti	5	10	_	20	31	772

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

- (a) Maternity cases ...
 ...
 ...
 35

 (b) Tuberculous cases ...
 ...
 2
- (c) Other cases 421

Cost to local authority of assessed cases ... $\frac{421}{---}$ Total ... $\frac{458}{...}$ Cost to local authority of assessed cases ... $\frac{10,178}{...}$

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time 25
Part-time 58 Total ... 83

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee, set up to prevent the deterioration of problem families as urged by the Ministry of Health Circular 27/54, met on one occasion during 1958.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department 63–69 Guildford Street, LUTON.

February, 1959.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A report upon a survey during the latter part of 1957 to determine the practicability of establishing a Smoke Control Area of 82 acres in the centre of the town was considered by the Council early in 1958. The proposal was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government who gave provisional approval to the scheme, but suggested that further consideration be given to the question of exempting underfeed stokers. Final conclusions were not reached by the end of the year.

It is the Council's intention to implement the Clean Air Act as far as is reasonably practicable, and a Specialist Inspector was appointed to enable the duties under this Act to receive constant attention. There has been good co-operation between industrialists and this Department, and since the 1st June when the Clean Air Act came fully into operation, greater attention has been given to the elimination of smoke from factories and there has been a marked reduction in the amount of smoke from these sources.

The local press has given some publicity concerning Clean Air, and lectures have been given by members of the Department. In March a Civic Exhibition was held, attended by 23,000 persons, at which the Public Health Department's exhibit was fully devoted to Clean Air. A photograph of the exhibit faces page 62. Continued publicity will be necessary if the intentions of the Act are to be fulfilled.

Last year reference was made to the increasing demand on the public slaughterhouse. To meet it a new slaughter hall was erected during 1958; the hanging space was extended, a stunning pen installed and a casting pen for ritual slaughter was also incorporated. The slaughterhouse is now capable of handling 180 units per week, compared with the previous capacity of 100 units. During the peak period before Christmas the weekly output was 150 units. Before the end of the year The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, were published, and it was found that no material alterations were necessary to the Municipal Slaughterhouse to make it fully comply with them.

On page 70, a table shows the progress made in implementing the Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses, and it is estimated that the target for the first five years will be achieved early in 1959. It has been necessary to concentrate on clearance in the Lea Road area because of the rapid deterioration of houses due to the instability of the subsoil. The Council intends to acquire the land in this part of the district for light industry and as a Municipal Car Park.

Over the past two years there has been a marked increase in the number of houses let in lodgings, caused mainly by an influx of immigrants into the town. The Council has been concerned for some time about this type of housing and considered it desirable to make rules to improve it. Under previous Housing Acts local authorities were able to make byelaws and require the registration of houses let in lodgings, but as this is no longer possible, the Council has declared a standard under Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, and any house falling short of this standard will be deemed unsuitable for a house let in lodgings. The standard, which is set out in the section dealing with Housing, has been printed in booklet form and copies are handed to all landlords of houses let in lodgings. It is hoped that after a reasonable time they will have improved their premises and made any necessary adjustments in the number of occupants.

There was difficulty again in recruiting Public Health Inspectors and for the whole year the Department was one short. However, the more important duties of the Department were not neglected and I wish again to record my appreciation to the inspectorate and clerical staffs for their continued loyalty and support.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant,

G. F. MACEFIELD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the borough is 8,773 acres and the present estimated population is 118,300. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, chemicals, electric cookers, gas and electric refrigerators, and hats.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road. During the year the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—1,193 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 24th July, 1958, when 13.2 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 28.68 inches, the wettest day being 26th June, 1958, when 1.47 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 79°F., recorded on 10th August, 1958, and the minimum temperature was 22°F., recorded on 12th, 20th and 21st March, 1958.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

			1957 million gallons	1958 million gallons
(1)	Estimated total consumption for Borough	•••	2,155	2,240
(2)	Estimated unmetered consumption	for		
	Borough	• • •	1,255	1,310
(3)	Estimated metered consumption for Borou	ugh	900	930
(4)	Average Chlorination		0.25 p.p.m.	0.25 p.p.m.

"Based upon the Registrar-General's estimated population for the Borough of 118,300 for mid-1958, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per head for domestic and unmetered trade purposes of 30·3 gallons, and for metered industrial purposes, of 21·5 gallons, a total of 51·8 gallons.

Resources

"In June, 1958, a Public Inquiry was held into a proposal to develop a new source of supply at a site in the Ver Valley, mid-way between Redbourn and St. Albans for an output of 5 m.g.d. The proposal was very heavily opposed by many interests and in a decision dated 16th December, 1958, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to make an Order permitting abstraction not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day as an average over twelve months, with a maximum abstraction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in any one day.

Distribution

"During 1958, some $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles of water mains have been laid to meet continued development, including the commencement of the first phase of the Lewsey Farm housing development.

"Other sites at which mains have been laid are:—

Fieldgate Road	Old Bedford Road	New Town Street
Coleridge Road	Hitchin Road	Catsbrook Road
Broxley Mead Estate	Derby Road	Vesper Close
Lewsey Estate	Longfield Drive	Lewsey Road
Austin Road	Mossbank Avenue	Charterhouse Road
Halfway Estate	Gresham Close	High Street, Leagrave
Arnold Drive	Homedale Drive	Limbury Mead Estate
Barnfield Estate	Turners Road Estate	Richmond Hill Estate
Macaulay Road	Sunningdale (Claydons Stopsley)	

Sampling of Water

"Each source of supply is analysed by the local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more detailed analysis of each source at monthly intervals.

Plumbo-Solvency of Water

"Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Luton Water Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that Luton water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises the use of materials other than lead for service pipes."

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 16th December, 1958:—

No. 1/170 Crescent Road No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated.

No. 2/170 Crescent Road No. 5 Well, Chlorinated.

No. 3/170 Runley Wood (Chalk), Chlorinated.

No. 4/170 Runley Wood, Greensand, Filtrate.

No. 5/170 Friars Wash (Chalk), Chlorinated.

No. 6/170 Friars Wash (Chalk), Unchlorinated.

Chemical Analysis			Parts per 100,000					
				No.	No.	No.	No.	
				1/170	3/170	4/170	6/170	
Free Ammonia	•••	• • •	•••	0.0014	0.0010	0.0002	0.0002	
Albuminoid Ammonia	١	• • •	•••	0.0020	0.0016	0.0006	0.0008	
Oxygen absorbed in	4 hours	s at	80°F.	0.012	0.014	0.012	0.004	
Nitrites	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitrogen as Nitrates	• • •	• • •	•••	0.978	0.494	0.247	0.515	
Chlorine	• • •	• • •	•••	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	
Hardness, Total	• • •	•••	• • •	34.5	44.0	22.0	30.0	
Hardness, Permanent	•••	• • •	•••	10.0	14.5	3.0	2.0	
Total Solids	•••	• • •	• • •	47.1	50.5	26.4	34.4	
Sulphate as SO ₄	• • •	• • •	•••	4.5	14.3	$4 \cdot 4$	1.0	
pH value	•••	• • •	•••	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil	0.50	Nil	0.33	

All samples were clear and free from smell.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable matter in each sample.

Bacteriological Examination

	No. 1/170	No. 2/170	No. 3/170	No. 4/170	No. 5/170	No. 6/170
Number of organisms per ml. growing at 22°C. in						
3 days	48	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	16
Liquefying organisms	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of organisms per ml. growing at 37°C. in	:					
48 hours	Nil	1	1	4	1	3
Bacillus Coli	absent from 100 ml.	absent from 100 ml.	absent from 100 ml.	from	from	absent from 100 ml.

Opinion

These samples represent waters of high organic purity and the supplies are suitable for use for dietetic purposes.

No. of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct the houses	et to	37,208
No. of dwellings sharing piped water supplies	• • •	82
No. of dwellings supplied from wells	• • •	1
No. of samples of water submitted by Local Authority examination by the Public Health Laboratory Ser for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli		208
Number of samples of water obtained from:—		
Crescent Road Pumping Station	71	
Runley Wood Pumping Station	87	
Friars Wash Supply	43	
Private Wells	5	
Other Sources	2	
		208
Classified results of the above samples:—		

				Mains Water	Well Water
Class 1—High satisfactory	y	• • •	• • •	202	5
Class 2—Satisfactory	• • •	• • •	• • •	-	
Class 3—Suspicious		• • •		_	-
Class 4—Unsatisfactory		• • •		1.	

The system of bi-weekly sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's stations was maintained throughout the year. With one exception all were highly satisfactory. The sample adversely reported upon was free from serious contamination and repeat samples proved satisfactory.

Early in the year the use of one of the two remaining private wells in the Borough serving dwelling houses was discontinued when the occupier died and the premises were vacated. This well had previously given rise to some anxiety regarding the quality of the water. Samples from the remaining well were reported upon as highly satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation followed by bio-aeration and bacterial filtration. Before its final discharge to the river, it receives additional treatment through sand filters and micro-strainers. The final stage of treatment is necessary because of the lack of dilution in the river and also because the river is later used as a source of water supply. Some sludge is treated with lime and sulphate of iron, dried and sold for manurial purposes.

CESSPOOLS

Seven cesspools were abolished and eight constructed during the year-At the 31st December, 1958, there were 115 in use in the Borough.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Four hundred and thirty-eight emptyings were carried out during the twelve months.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

"The labour position improved towards the end of the year. During the year, however, the refuse collection service was maintained with some difficulty owing to labour shortages.

"The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1958 the weight of refuse dealt with was 60,461 tons."

The Public Cleansing Department is also responsible for emptying the pail and chemical closets used by caravan dwellers in the town. The closets are emptied either two or three times weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 270.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Hea	lth Depar	tment	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1,097*
							No. of
Primary Inspections:—							visits
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT							
Dwelling houses on complai	nt	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1,222
Dwelling houses, no nuisand	ce found	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	135
Own observation	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	40
Other premises	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	74
Infectious disease enquiries	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	57
Vermin, insects and other p	ests	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	102
Drainage	• , •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	183
Moveable dwellings		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	156
Offices	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6
Workplaces	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Housing Acts							
Danna distantan							7
Individual unfit houses		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	38
Clearance areas		•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	68
Cartificates of discounsing		• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	208
Orranarridina		• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	12
Housing application visits		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	62
Havene let in ladgings	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	12
Houses let in lodgings	• •••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	12
FOOD PREMISES							
Bakehouses		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	66
Canteens and mobile cantee	ens	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	193
Cafes and restaurants		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	513
Public houses		• • •		•••	• • •	• • •	32
Clubs and occasional caterir	ng premise	es	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	53
Butchers		• • •	• • •	• • •			160
Fried fish		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	21
Other food shops		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	495
Market	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	75
Merchandise Marks Act	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	46
Food storage premises		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	66
Food inspection (excluding	slaughterl	nouses)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	234
Slaughterhouses (primarily:	for meat i	nspection	on)	• • •		•••	1,566
Dairies		• • •	• • •	• • •			150
Milk shops		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	76
Ice-cream premises		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	72
Visits to obtain water sample	les	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	527
Visits to obtain utensil swat	os	• • •	• • •			• • •	21
Atmospheric Pollution							
0 11							50
Con also also and an a		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	52 24
Boiler-house inspections		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	142
Atmospheric pollution reco		 aratus	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	100
Smoke control surveys—Co			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	64
Dc	mestic	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	52
In/	dustrial	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	6
,, ,, ,, ——————————————————————————————	uustiiai	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	O

^{*} This figure does not include 524 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

	No. of visits
Factories	
Mechanical power	83
Non-mechanical power	22
Miscellaneous	
Shops	20
Pet animals premises	9
Rag flock premises	10
Schools	113
Prevention of damage by pests	36
Offensive trades	4
Cowsheds, piggeries and stables	5
Farms	1
Premises licensed for public entertainment	7
Pleasure fairs and circuses	4
Public conveniences	15
Lectures	29
Interviews and appointments	1,154
Miscellaneous visits	1,331
Visits with no access	563
Revisits to premises which are the subject of Public Health Act Notices	2,568
,, ,, ,, under Housing Acts	258
,, ,, various food premises	554
,, ,, premises under Clean Air Act	19
,, ,, ,, Factories Act	23
", " miscellaneous premises	246
Total	14,263

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage		. 01	- 1010				
Reconstructed	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		28
Tested	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	61
Exposed		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	33
Repaired		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	70
Inspection chambers inserted		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	8
,, ,, repaired		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	18
New inspection chamber cove				• • •	• • •	• • •	14
Gullies renewed	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	12
Soil and vent pipes repaired o	r renew	ved	• • •	• • •	• • •		15
W.Cs. repaired	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	42
" reconstructed	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
New W.C. pans provided	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	34
Private drains unstopped		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	74
Combined drains unstopped		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	286
Cisterns repaired or renewed		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	27
Guttering repaired or renewed		•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	75
Rain water pipes repaired or r			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	38
Rain water pipes and sink was			nnected	1	• • •	• • •	4.
Sinks renewed				• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Sink waste pipes repaired, ren				• • •	• • •	• • •	24
Cesspools repaired Cesspools replaced by main di				• • •	• • •	• • •	
Cesspools replaced by main di	lamage	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••
Public Health Act							
Accumulation of refuse		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14
Brickwork or pointings		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	32
Rendering repaired or renewed		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Dampness remedied			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	37
Fireplaces and stoves repaired			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14
Flooring		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	43
Skirting boards repaired		···	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	49
Windows and frames repaired Sash cords renewed			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	25
Doors and frames repaired or		 d	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2/
Chimney stacks repaired			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	(
,, pots renewed		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	1
Flashing and filleting		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	3
Roofs made watertight		• • •			• • •	• • •	129
Ceilings repaired				• • •	• • •	• • •	49
Wall plaster renewed	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •		• • • •	54
Sub-floor ventilation provided			• • •	•••	• • •	•••	1
Water supply reinstated or ma			•••	• • •	• • •	•••	8
Passages paved	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	8
Filthy premises cleansed	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Disinfestations carried out	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	55
Disinfections carried out	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4
Miscellaneous	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	48
Housing Act							
Rent book made to comply wi	th Hou	sing A	cts	• • •	• • •	•••	1
Overcrowding abated	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	8
_							
Total	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,517

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

					Served	Complied with
Number of Outstanding N	Votices,	31st Dec.	, 1957	• • •	14	14
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	24	•••	• • •	45	45
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	39	• • •	• • •	22	20
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	45	• • •	• • •	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	93	• • •	•••	24	20
					100	102
					109	103
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section	45	•••	•••	4	4

No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1958 6

There were two instances where the Corporation having served Notices under Sections 39 and 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which were not complied with, found it necessary to carry out the repairs in default. One was in respect of leaking eavesgutters and the other related to a broken w.c. pan. The costs of the work, totalling £15 5s. 8d., were duly recovered.

The maintenance of sewers vested in the Corporation (formerly combined drains) demanded considerable work during the year. Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 44 houses were carried out by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the costs of these works being recovered from the various owners.

Complaints referred to other Departments

The following table summarises complaints received in the Department, investigated where necessary and referred to the appropriate Department:—

Housing Department		• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	45
Borough Engineer's Dep	oartmei	nt	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	17
Cleansing Department	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	20
Town Clerk's Departme	nt	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	2
Parks Department	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Baths Department	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	1
County Pests Officer	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1
Police	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Luton Rural District Co	uncil	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Luton Water Company	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	8
Eastern Gas Board	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	1

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. One hundred and fifty-eight such references were made during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	72
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	9
Rooms disinfected after infectious, con	tagio	us or o	ther dis	seases	• • •	39
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	29
Articles disinfected by steam	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	54
Articles disinfected by fumigants	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	203
Articles destroyed at request of owners	8	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	77
Premises visited tracing infectious dise	ase	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	67

Eight hundred and forty library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

The number of notifiable Infectious Disease cases visited fell from 524 in 1957 to 72 in the current year. This remarkable reduction was entirely due to the low number of dysentery cases which occurred compared with the number of cases visited in 1957.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	• • •	•••	• • •	209
Articles disinfested by steam	• • •	•••	• • •	198
Articles destroyed at request of owners	• • •	• • •	• • •	30
Wasps nests destroyed				2

On two occasions advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the Natural History Department of the British Museum to submit uncommon insects for identification. This service is particularly valuable because the enormous number of species of insects renders identification of all but the most common types a matter for the entomologist.

Where serious infestation by the larvae of the common furniture beetle (woodworm) was reported, spraying with an insecticide containing DDT was carried out. In this connection ten premises involving fifteen rooms were treated. Effective treatment for this complaint is a long and tedious process however, and can only be properly carried out by the occupier.

Fourteen infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, and in all instances disinfestation was carried out. The use of liquid vermicide was relied upon for treating the infestations and proved satisfactory. In one instance further treatment was necessary. The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1958:—

	Number o	f Premises	Number (of Rooms
	Found to be infested	Disin- fested	Found to be infested	Disin- fested
Number of Council Houses Number of other Houses Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to removal from Clear-	1 13	1 13	4 34	4 34
ance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out				*******
by Corporation Disinfesting Officer Number of cases where disin- festation has been carried out	14	14	38	38
by Occupants or Contractors			_	_
Number of complaints of infesta- tion received Number of cases found by	14	14	38	38
Public Health Inspectors	_			

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A baiting and poisoning treatment of the sewers for rat infestation was carried out between March and May. The treatment involved 1,013 manholes from which there were 172 complete and 237 partial takes.

The majority of rodent infestations dealt with were again treated by an anti-blood coagulent rodenticide. This method is economical of labour and does not induce bait shyness.

Assiduous attention has been paid to the few sites in the Borough which are frequently infested by rats. At no time did the infestations get out of hand and the Corporation's Refuse Tip has been maintained in a condition virtually free from rats.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats Mice	333 63	601 78	593 81	25 5
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	70 58	70 69	67 66	7 9
Totals	{Rats Mice	403	671 147	660 147	32 14

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 5,138 visits. Forty-two visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information: "During the season of 1958, the following numbers attended:—

							Waller Street Baths	Open Air Swimming Pool
Swimmers	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	54,886	61,915
Spectators	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1,656	6,844
Clubs	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	15,924	
Schools	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	19,103	12,348
10:		1.0						0.1.1.0
Total Swimn	ners an	id Spec	ctators	• • •	• • •	• • •	91,569	81,107
Slipper Bath	S	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	53,180	
Total Attend	lances	•••	•••		•••	• • •	144,749	

"Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice a day."

In addition 112 samples of baths water were taken from the Public Baths by Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination. In early summer results of the Waller Street Baths samples indicated that the residual chlorine content was rather lower than desirable. An investigation was carried out which resulted in the discovery of a defect in the dosing plant. This was immediately remedied and subsequent samples showed satisfactory figures.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the cinemas and theatres has been made during the year. Where minor sanitary defects were found, they were attended to. An annual inspection was carried out for the purpose of satisfying the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In March a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee on the practicability of establishing a Smoke Control Area in Luton. Eventually the Council decided to submit a proposal to the Minister for the establishment

of a Smoke Control Area in the centre of the town covering an area of 82.85 acres. The Area contained the following premises:—

Churches	• • •		• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	6
Public Buildings	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •••	• • •	• • •	• • •	5
Public Houses	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •••	• • •	•••	• • •	29
Commerical and	Industrial	premises	requiring	convers	ion	• • •	47
Commercial and	Industrial	premises	requiring	no conv	ersion	• • •	663
Dwelling Houses				• • •	• • •		432

In July the Minister informed the Council that he was prepared to give provisional clearance to the proposal. Further investigations were carried out and by the end of the year the Council were almost in a position to proceed with the making of the Order.

The industrial provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on the 1st June and observations showed during the ensuing weeks that a considerable improvement in industrial emissions resulted. Modernisation of existing plant was carried out in a number of instances and 10 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year. A start was made in the second half of the year on a complete survey of all industrial boiler plants in the town.

The four recording stations maintained by the Department continued to operate throughout the year. Three of these consist of a standard deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle and one of lead peroxide candle only. The results of the analyses have been forwarded as usual to the Director, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, for inclusion in the National Bulletin which is published monthly.

A volumetric apparatus for recording sulphur dioxide and suspended matter is operated at the Town Hall. From this daily readings are taken. These results have also been forwarded to East Greenwich for inclusion in the National Bulletin.

The year's figures for deposited and suspended matter show reductions at each station. It is too early to say whether this is indicative of a real reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, but results for the next two or three years will clarify the position.

Results for the relevant period and for the previous year are shown on pages 63 to 66.

Health Department Stand-Luton Civic Exhibition 1958



5.6

10.1

Winter Average Oct. 1956-Mar. 1957

1.7

2.0

:

Year's Average

1957-1958

0.7

3.9

Summer Average April-Sept. 1956 ...

Sulphur Dioxide

Suspended Matter

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION—SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

FONS PER SQUARE MILE POSITED MATTER EXPRESSED AS PER MONTH

1956-1957

Luton High School	12-51	17.67	15.09
Beech Hill	19.40	21.89	20.65
Town Hall	15.19	17.67	16-43
	Summer Average April–Sept. 1956	Winter Average Oct. 1956-Mar. 1957	Year's Average

AS MILLIGRAMS SO₃/DAY/100 CM² SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD METHOD EXPRESSED LEAD PEROXIDE PEROXIDE

SUSPENDED MATTER AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY VOLUMETRIC METHOD

Suspended Matter expressed as milligrams

per 100 cubic metres

Sulphur Dioxide expressed as parts

per 100 million

1956-1957

1956-1957

	Town Hall	Fown Beech High High Hill School	Luton High School	Con- naught Road
Summer Average April–Sept. '56	1.05	08.0	0.73	1.88
Winter Average Oct.'56-Mar.'57	2.38	1.38	1.70	3.28
Year's Average	1.72	1.72 1.09	1.22	2.58

1957-1958

	Town Hall	Beech	Luton High School
Summer Average April-Sept., 1957	12.69	14.45	90.6
Winter Average Oct. 1957–Mar. 1958	13·73	17.60	11.85
Year's Average	13.21	16.03	16.03 10.46

1957-1958

naught Road Con-

Luton High School

Town Beech Hall Hill

2.40

1.70

1.91

Winter Average Oct. 57-Mar. 58 2:31

2.05

1.45

1.55

1.78

Year's Average

1.69

1.19

1.18

1.25

Summer Average April-Sept. '57

	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April-Sept. 1957	2.9	1.0
Winter Average Oct. 1957-Mar. 1958	9.1	2.7
Year's Average	0.9	1.9
The second secon		

Su	Suspended Matter	Sulphur Dioxide
Summer Average April–Sept. 1957	2.9	1.0
Winter Average Oct. 1957–Mar. 1958	9.1	2.7
Year's Average	0.9	1.9

Deposited Matter (tons per sq. mile per month) Jan.—Dec., 1958

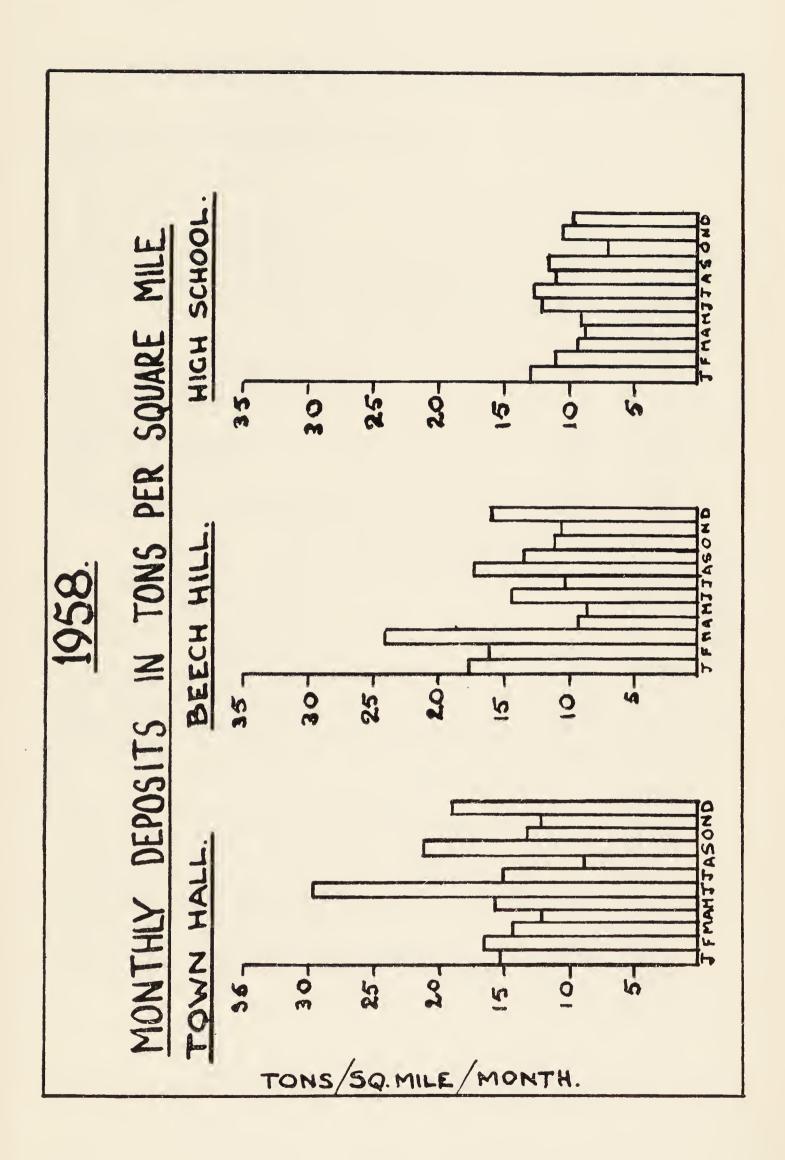
				Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
				15.10	15.67	10.10
January	• • •	• • •	• • • •	15 ·18	17.67	13.10
February		• • •		16.86	16.10	11.60
March		• • •		14.13	24.10	9.28
April	• • •			12.27	9.52	8.34
May	• • •	• • •		15.46	8.81	8.89
June		•••		29.41	14.24	12.39
F 1	• • •			14.94	10.60	12.91
	• • •	• • •		8.50	17.35	11.49
August	• • •	• • •	• • • • •			
September	• • •	• • •	• • • •	21.33	13.70	11.69
October	• • •	• • •		13.06	10.86	6.81
November		• • •		12.35	10.42	10.91
December		• • •		18.70	15.99	10.00

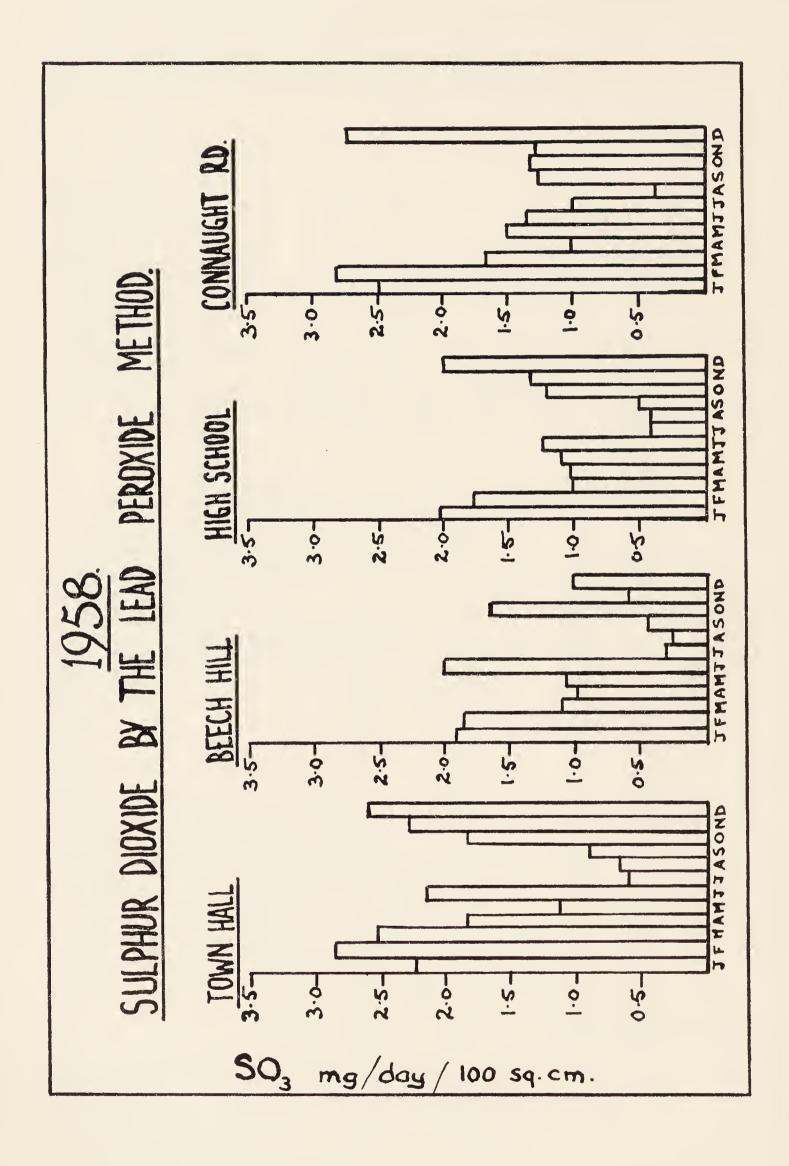
Sulphur Compounds by Lead Peroxide Method (milligrams SO₃/day/100 cm²) Jan.—Dec., 1958

				Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	• • •	• • •	• • •	2.22	1.90	2.07	2.48
February		• • •	• • •	2.87	1.83	1.76	2.79
March		• • •		2.55	$1 \cdot 14$	1.02	1.68
April	• • •	• • •	• • •	1.83	1.00	1.05	1.05
May	• • •	• • •	• • •	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.49
June	• • •	• • •		2.19	2.03	1.25	1 35
July	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.60	0.35	0.41	0.99
August	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.69	0.29	0.40	0.39
September		• • •	• • •	0.90	0.45	0.50	1.27
October		• • •	• • •	1.84	1.61	1.20	1.32
November	• • •	• • •		2.29	0.56	1.32	1.26
December		• • •		2.63	1.01	2.02	2.71

Summer Averages 1958.

	Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
Deposited Matter (tons/sq. mile/month)	16.99	12:37	10.95	_
Sulphur Compounds (Milli- grams SO ₃ /day/100 cm ² .)	1.23	0.87	0.79	1.09





SHOPS ACT, 1950

Section 38 of this Act is administered by the Public Health Department.

Forty-two visits were paid to shop premises during 1958, investigating the sanitation and environmental conditions provided. Three notices were served in respect of contraventions found.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

During the period under review, 10 visits were paid to the 6 premises so licensed to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with. Two notices were served and complied with in respect of contraventions found.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

Five samples of various filling materials were obtained. The Prescribed Analyst reported that all conformed to the standards of cleanliness laid down.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, placed upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plants. Four plants are licensed by the Corporation for this purpose and each plant was visited during the year to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The two offensive trades were conducted satisfactorily during the year and a total of five inspections of the premises was made.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 INSPECTIONS

Premise	es ins	pected	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	105
Premis	es ins	pected a	nd found	l satisf	actory	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	87
Premise	es ins	pected a	nd found	lunsat	isfacto	ry	• • •	• • •	• • •	18
Factori	ies wh	ere defe	cts were f	found	and ref	ferred	by H.M	l. Inspe	ector	8
Report	s on a	action tal	ken sent	to H.N	M. Ins	ector	• • •	•••	•••	8
•			remedie			•	H.M.	Inspec	tor's	
	tificat									13
110	LIIICU			•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	13
			LIST (OF D	EFEC	rs fo	UND			
Cleanli	necc	want of	•••		•••					4
	_				• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	2
		•	lated lob	•	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	_
Water	closet		ible or de	etectiv	e	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4
>>	"	insuffic	cient	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	3
"	>>	not ligi	hted	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	5
,,,	>>	not sep	parate for	sexes	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	4
>>	"	dirty c	ondition	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	9
,,	25	needin	g repair	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	1
>>	,,	not scr	eened	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	1
,,	,,	withou	t indicati	on	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	1
		se infesta	tion	• • •	•••		•••	• • •	• • •	56
Miscell										4
21220001	-34200		• • •	3.00			• • •			
										94
										_

The one remaining underground bakehouse was allowed to continue during the year in consideration of the particular personal hardship involved.

At 31st December, 1958, there were 706 factories (mechanical power) and 31 factories (non-mechanical power) on the register. These figures include 177 hat manufacturers and 61 allied trades.

OUTWORKERS RETURNS

	Contrac-	tors	211		2		-
eived ther ities	Work-	men	5		. 5	4-1	5
Lists received from other Authorities	No. of	Lists		9	9	2	2
	No. of Local Authorities	Irom whom Lists have been received		5	5	2	2
	Contrac-	SJO		111			
warded her rities	Work-	шеп	228	8 23	263	347 — 1 24 4	376
Lists forwarded to other Authorities	No. of Lists			12	12	82	82
	No. of Local Authorities	Lists of Outworkers have been forwarded		12	12	77	77
KERS 10,	d from and orities	Con- tractors	7		2	-	
OUTWORKERS LISTS Sections 110, Factories Act, 1937	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities	Work- men	1,133 11 8	157 18 44	1,371	1,166 1 6 160 35	1,368
OU Fact	List El Oth	Lists	100	п п	107	82 1 1 3 3	88
	NATURE OF WORK		Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel Box Making Lampshade Making	Goods Feather Mounting Plastic Goods	Totals	Making, etc., of Wearing Apparel Box Making Lampshade Making Leather and Fancy Goods Plastic Goods	Totals
				FEBRU RETUI		AUGUST RETURNS	

119 : Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough ... Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ...

The homes of outworkers are visited by the Public Health Inspectors who deal with any nuisance or other irregularity.

HOUSING

In November, 1954, the Council outlined their programme under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, to be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. It was proposed that 384 houses should be demolished in the first five years and 299 in the following five years, making a total of 683 houses.

The progress that has been made in the four years since 1954 towards the completion of this programme is shown below.

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	166
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	74
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	64
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	17
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	32
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with owners	2
	355
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	8
Total	347

During 1958, 12 Clearance Areas comprising 74 houses were represented to the Public Health Committee. Nineteen houses were also represented as individually unfit. An undertaking by the owner not to use for human habitation was accepted in respect of 1 house and Closing Orders were made in respect of 5 others.

One hundred and one houses were demolished during the year, 88 in Clearance Areas, 8 as a result of formal or informal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 5 as a result of Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health. A total of 68 families comprising 175 persons were displaced during the year.

Two thousand, three hundred and two houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year, for which purpose 5,095 inspections were made.

Eight hundred and eighty-nine houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Act; subsequent informal action resulted in 803 houses being rendered fit. It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 84 houses. Forty-six were repaired by the respective owners and a further 52 were repaired by the local authority on behalf of, or in default of, the owners.

Two new cases of overcrowding were found in 1958, 8 cases were relieved and at 31st December, there were 5 houses overcrowded, involving 9 families.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the Borough are given an indication of the expected life of properties, was again made good use of by the public. Four hundred and forty-one enquiries were made.

Houses Let in Lodgings

In recent years an increase has been observed in the number of premises so occupied as to constitute houses let in lodgings. Investigations were carried out at many of these premises during the year and it was considered that the situation required immediate action if deterioration of the position was to be avoided. Following a report on the subject to the Public Health Committee towards the end of the year, the Council adopted standards for these premises and these are set out below:—

Standards adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Luton acting by the Council at a meeting of the Council held on the 23rd day of December, 1958, for the purpose of Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957.

1. NATURAL LIGHTING:

Every room shall be adequately lit by natural means, i.e. there shall be a glass area of not less than one-tenth of the area of the floor and, as far as practicable, every passage, hall and staircase shall be adequately lit by natural means.

2. VENTILATION:

Every room and staircase shall be ventilated in accordance with the standards of the building byelaws.

3. WATER SUPPLY:

A satisfactory piped water supply off the main shall be provided within the house so that each occupant has free access to such a supply on the floor of which he occupies the whole or part, or within a reasonable distance on the floor above or below that floor.

4. Sanitary Convenience:

Suitable sanitary conveniences shall be provided and available to every occupant not more than one floor above or below where he lives; the minimum provision shall be 1 w.c. for 6 persons of either sex or 1 w.c. for 10 persons of the same sex. The w.c. compartments to be maintained at all times in a sanitary condition with adequate artificial and natural lighting and natural ventilation.

5. FACILITIES FOR—

STORAGE OF FOOD:

Every tenant shall have free access to an adequate ventilated foodstore, affording protection from dust and flies, suitably and conveniently situated; each family shall have a separate foodstore.

Preparation of food:

A properly fitted and satisfactory sink to which water is laid on shall be freely available to every tenant, not more than one floor removed from the floor which he occupies, with draining board and table suitably placed; provided that not more than 8 single tenants or not more than 2 families shall share such facilities.

COOKING OF FOOD:

A satisfactory cooker shall be suitably and conveniently situated and readily accessible for each tenant, but shall not be shared by more than 4 tenants; each family shall have a separate cooker.

6. Prevention of Overcrowding:

Where accommodation is occupied by families, there shall be proper separation of sexes, and the number of occupants shall not exceed the following for rooms with a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft:—

Number of	Permitted number
Rooms	of Persons
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	10
Each additional	
room	. 2

Where accommodation is let to individual persons and the rooms have a floor area exceeding 110 sq. ft. the permitted number shall allow 55 sq. ft. of floor space for each person, the occupants of each room to be of the same sex.

In every case where a room has a floor area less than 110 sq. ft. the over-crowding standard fixed by the Housing Act, 1957, shall apply.

RENT ACT, 1957

There was a steady flow of applications for Certificates of Disrepair throughout the year, although the number of applications received was approximately half of the total for the six months from the introduction of the Act to the end of 1957. Applications for the cancellation of Certificates increased considerably, this being a logical development. A great deal of time and correspondence was devoted to helping owners and tenants to comply with the various procedures.

In December an appeal was made to the County Court by a tenant demanding the inclusion on a Certificate of Disrepair, which had subsequently been cancelled, of items which had been the subject of an Undertaking by the owner, and the Corporation became co-joined in the action as the Authority having issued the Certificate of Disrepair. After lengthy legal argument the owner's solicitors withdrew and judgment was given that the Certificate should be restored to include all the items originally included in the Undertaking. The costs of the action were awarded equally against the owner and the Corporation.

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	• • •	• • •	• • •	158
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates:—				
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	• • •	• • •	• • •	120
	(b) in respect of all defects	•••	• • •	• • •	57
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords u	ınder	paragra	ph 5	
	of the First Schedule	• • •	• • •	• • •	92
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local	Auth	ority u	nder	
` ,	proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule		• • •	• • •	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	• • •	• • •	• • •	99

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

		1954 Act	1957 Act
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancella-		
•	tion of certificates	8	38
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	3	12
(9)	Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants'		
	objections	-	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	11	32

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954	
No. of persons registered as Distributors	. 252
No. of premises registered as Dairies	. 10
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations, 1949 to 1953)
No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	. 2
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	n . 81
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	1 . 4
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	a . 232
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	n . 5
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 194	9 to 1954
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	n . 46
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	n . 4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Luton is a specified area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and all milk sold in the Borough must be either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. Two hundred and twenty-five samples of these categories of milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory (see table on page 75).

One Pasteurised sample and one farm bottled Tuberculin Tested sample failed to pass the statutory tests. The high proportion of satisfactory results reflects favourably upon the high standard of processing and retailing maintained in the Borough. During the year the smallest of the three firms pasteurising milk in the Borough ceased business and the whole of the processing in the town is now carried out in two large modern dairies.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation	Total Samples Sub-	Methylene Blue Test	ylene Test	Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum	Per- centage Satis-	Phosphatase Test	natase st	Per- centage Satis-
of Milk	mitted	Passed	Failed	Temperature not reached	factory	Passed	Failed	factory
Pasteurised	115	115	0	1	100.00	114	H	99.13
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	86	86	0	1	100.00	86	0	100.00
Tuberculin Tested	12	=	, —1	1	91.67			

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK BOTTLES AND WASHED CHURNS

Four batches consisting of 34 washed milk bottles were taken for examination during the year. On three occasions the results were below satisfactory. In each instance the same dairy was concerned and before the end of the year the firm had ceased production.

Three batches of 18 churns were tested and proved satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16)

	Premises on Register 31st Dec., 1957	Conditional Approvals outstanding 31st Dec., 1957	No. of Applica- tions received during 1958	No. of Certifi- cates issued	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals can- celled	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1958	No. of Applica- tions refused	No. of Premises re- moved during 1958	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1958
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream Manufacture of Ice-Cream Manufacture of Preserved Food	360 8 71	15	24 —	29 — 1	1	9		8 1 4	381 7 68
Fish Frying and Curing	31		2	2			_	2	31

A total of 4,383 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 304 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream	• • •	• • •	• • •	78
Manufacture of Preserved Food	• • •	• • •		182
Fish Frying and Curing				44

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Regular supervision of Food Shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 155 notices were served for various defects and 143 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

L •						
Grocers	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	293
Greengrocers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	75
General Stores	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	73
Confectioners	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	112
Provision Merch		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Cooked Meats S		• • •	• • •	• • •		8
Off Licence Pre	mises	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Bakers		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	31
Fishmongers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	33
Butchers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	82
						-
		Total				713

Attention has also been given to the food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair which visits the town periodically during the year and all these premises are now equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

During the year 14 new premises were established and 21 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 389, comprised as follows:—

	Restaurants	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	76
	Snacks Bars	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	32
	School Canteens			* * *	• • •	• • •	32
	School Kitchens	only	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14
	Factory Canteens	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	49
	Canteens serving	Snacks	only	• • •	• • •	• • •	29
	Commercial Hotel	ls and E	Boarding	Hous	es	• • •	3
	Social Clubs				• • •	• • •	14
	Mobile Canteens	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	1
	Occasional Cateria					• • •	29
	Public Houses inc	0				• • •	110
		0					
Dui	ring the year the u	ndermer	ntioned	work v	was carr	ied o	ut:-
	Number of visits	and ro	ricite me	do			1,087
							86
	Number of interv				۰۰۰		83
	Number of letters					 :41	70
	Number of letters		_		_		, ,
	Number of Lectu				• • •	• • •	20
	Number of Person	is attend	ding Le	ctures	• • •	• • •	352
Wo	rk carried out:—						
	Premises complete	elv rede	corated	•••	• • •	• • •	5
	Premises partly re			• • •	• • •	• • •	33
	Water heaters inst		• • •				3
	Walls and ceilings		ed	4	• • •		10
	Wash-basins prov			• • •			5
			• • •		•••	•••	3
	Miscellaneous wo			• • •	• • •	• • •	16
	TVIISCELLATICOUS WO.	X	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_
							75

All plans concerning food premises submitted to the Borough Engineer were examined and amendments obtained where necessary before being submitted to the Planning Committee; the premises were visited and the proprietors advised of the equipment required to maintain a good hygienic standard.

Educational work was continued during the year and a total of 20 lectures with the aid of films and film strips were given to the staffs of various food establishments.

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 18 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Plates	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	107
Cups	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	134
Dishes	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	7
Miscella	neous	utensils	• • •	• • •	2
		Total	• • •	• • •	250

Out of the 250 swabs taken, 190 returned a total baceteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 60, 21 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 8 between 200–300, 7 between 300–500, 8 between 500–1,000 and 16 over 1,000. In 3 cases faecal coli was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

The trend towards the monopoly of the market by nationally marketed ice-creams continued during the year with the withdrawal from business of yet another local manufacturer. So few varieties of ice-cream are retailed in the Borough that it was felt necessary to take only a small number of samples. All were placed in Grades I or II which are regarded as satisfactory. The number of premises retailing ice-cream again rose this year by 21.

The Public Health Laboratory Service grading is set out below.

PUBLIC HEA	ALTH LABORA	TORY SERVICE	GRADING
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
6	1	_	-

In addition to the foregoing, 14 samples of ice-cream were procured for submission to the Public Analyst for the purpose of checking the qualitative standard. All were reported upon as genuine.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The two private slaughterhouses and the Council's premises at Windmill Road continued to operate throughout the year.

One hundred per cent inspection was maintained and 1,566 visits were made to slaughterhouses primarily for this purpose. To ensure that all meat slaughtered in the town was inspected it was again necessary for the inspectors to put in a considerable amount of week-end and overtime working. An increase was again recorded in the number of animals slaughtered, the figure being 30,668 as compared with 29,469 in 1957. The increase was almost entirely due to the larger number of pigs killed.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,099	930	487	13,752	9,400	30,668
Number inspected	6, 099	930	487	13,752	9,400	30,668
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	2	2	6	3	4	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,022	252	6	846	659	3,785
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber-culosis and cysticerci	33·19%	27:31%	2·46%	6.17%	7.05%	12·40%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	18	5	1	_	2	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	443	96	2		306	847
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.56%	10.86%	0.62%		3.28%	2.85%
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	60	8				68
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	93	16	-		_	109
Generalised and totally condemned					1.00	

The incidence of disease found in slaughterhouses during meat inspection was generally comparable with the previous year, though slight increases were recorded of Tuberculosis (except in cows) and general conditions not classified. Such increases are not, however, large enough to cause alarm.

For the first time since 1954, there was a decrease in Cysticercosis, 109 cases being found as against 139 in 1957 and 67 in 1956, an incidence of 1.55%.

Twenty-three complete beef carcases were condemned for Tuberculosis and 4 for other causes. The incidence of Tuberculosis in animals was slightly higher than last year with the exception that cows showed a slight decrease. Congenital Tuberculosis was found in one calf carcase and details of its origin were forwarded to the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer. The quality of meat slaughtered in the Borough was good throughout the year.

The following table effectively illustrates the striking decrease in the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle found in the slaughterhouses in recent years.

PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1951	12.43	35.21	0.20	5.27
1952	10.42	26.89	0.17	4.96
1953	9.42	26.45	0.15	4.97
1954	9.03	23.39	0.10	2.40
1955	7.49	13.77	0.13	2.27
1956	7.19	18·15		2.14
1957	7.38	11.21	0.42	2.05
1958	7.56	10.86	0.62	3.28

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933–1954

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1957	• • •	21
Applications for Licences considered during 1958	• • •	24
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1958		24

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties. Forty-six special visits were made in connection with the Orders and the position generally was satisfactory. In two cases, however, a Public Health Inspector reported an infringement regarding the incorrect marking of tomatoes of Dutch origin. The facts were reported in each instance to the Public Health Committee and it was decided to issue strong warnings to the traders concerned.

Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeepers' obligations under the Merchandise Marks Orders are available upon request.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

No. of Condemnation Notes	Article	Weight in lb.
	Beef	68,083
	Pork	7,291
	Mutton	2,612
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses	1,226
	Meat—Canned	4,825
	Fish and Meat Pastes	7
	Bacon and Ham	191
	Chicken—Fresh and Canned	117
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	766
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit	
	Juices	5,057
2,108	Preserves—Canned	391
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups	4,728
	Milk—Canned, Evaporated and Dried	377
	Cream—Fresh and Synthetic	9
	Butter	28
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	479
	Flour, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures	261
	Cereals	36
	Sugar	58
	Custard Powder	37
	Sauces and Pickles	. 3
	Miscellaneous	20
2,108	43 tons 2 cwts 2 qrs 2 lb.	96,602

The above statement includes the weight of the entire carcases and organs of 20 cattle excluding cows, 7 cows, 7 calves, 3 sheep and lambs and 6 pigs.

Offal condemned at the slaughterhouses in the town and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. Carcases of beef are sent to Whipsnade Zoo where they are used for feeding the animals. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Four samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination in connection with a food poisoning outbreak which occurred at a wedding reception held in a local restaurant. Two miscellaneous samples of food and one pathological specimen from a slaughterhouse were also submitted. The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the examination and identification of specimens are most useful and are particularly valuable in connection with meat inspection.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1958

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 1958, a total of 341 samples were submitted for analysis, 323 were purchased informally and 18 were taken with the usual formalities.

A total of 20 samples were reported upon adversely, 15 being informal and 5 formal samples.

The average composition of the milk samples examined was reasonable, although 15 samples, when analysed, were found to contain less than the prescribed amount of fat.

Among samples other than Milk found to be irregular or deficient in constituents were two of Mincemeat which did not contain sufficient sugar and a sample of chopped Suet containing excess flour resulting in a deficiency of fat. Samples of drugs submitted included Mentholated Balsam which was not labelled correctly and Parrish's Food which was discoloured and unsatisfactory.

Details of these samples are set out on page 84.

During the year various standards were introduced under the Food & Drugs Act, including that permitting the addition only of certain colouring matters to food. This Regulation is very different from that previously in force in which a select list of colourings were prohibited and all others permitted.

Another matter now coming into prominence concerns the well-known fact that almost all crops can be protected from waste brought about by insects and organisms. A great deal of attention is now being directed towards the residues in food of the various insecticides and fungicides. New methods of food preservation and storage by freezing are also investigated to ensure that the purchaser of food is getting fair treatment and is able to buy food of the quality, nature and substance demanded.

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,

Public Analyst

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter Meat and meat products Confectionery, sweets, etc. Fish—canned, and fish and meat paste Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned Vegetables—fresh and canned Groceries—miscellaneous Jam, marmalade, honey, etc. Lard, cooking fat and suet Margarine Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream Milk Patent medicines and chemical substances Sausages and sausage meat Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines Wines, spirits and beers	Formal	Informal 4 11 9 6 22 22 31 7 13 3 14 133 18 5 9 2 14
Totals	18	323
	34	1

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES

Period No. of Samples Examined AVERAGES Fat % Solids not Fat % January	V.				
Examined Fat % Solids not Fat % January 16 3·80 8·67 February 10 3·88 8·70 March 15 3·64 8·74 Quarter ended 31.3.58 41 3·76 8·70 April 12 3·51 8·49 May 6 2·97 8·39 June 14 3·45 8·53 Quarter ended 30.6.58 32 3·38 8·49 July 12 3·57 8·48 August 12 3·65 8·83 September 13 4·13 8·76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3·77 8·68 October 12 3·76 8·81 November 11 3·90 8·82 December 6 3·64 8·52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3·80 8·78	Period			AVER	AGES
February 10 3·88 8·70 March 15 3·64 8·70 April 12 3·51 8·49 May 6 2·97 8·39 June 14 3·45 8·53 Quarter ended 30.6.58 32 3·38 8·49 July 12 3·57 8·48 August 12 3·65 8·83 September 13 4·13 8·76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3·77 8·68 October 11 3·90 8·81 November 6 3·64 8·52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3·80 8·78	Terrod				
April 12 3·51 8·49 May 6 2·97 8·39 June 14 3·45 8·53 Quarter ended 30.6.58 32 3·38 8·49 July 12 3·57 8·48 August 12 3·65 8·83 September 13 4·13 8·76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3·77 8·68 October 12 3·76 8·81 November 11 3·90 8·82 December 6 3·64 8·52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3·80 8·78	February	•••	10	3.88	8.70
May 6 2.97 8.39 June 14 3.45 8.39 Robin 32 3.45 8.49 July 12 3.57 8.48 August 12 3.65 8.83 September 13 4.13 8.76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3.77 8.68 October 12 3.76 8.81 November 11 3.90 8.82 December 6 3.64 8.52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3.80 8.78	Quarter ended 31.3.58	• • •	41	3.76	8.70
July 12 3.57 8.48 August 12 3.65 8.83 September 13 4.13 8.76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3.77 8.68 October 12 3.76 8.81 November 11 3.90 8.82 December 6 3.64 8.52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3.80 8.78	May	• • •	6	2.97	8.39
August 12 3.65 8.83 September 13 4.13 8.76 Quarter ended 30.9.58 37 3.77 8.68 October 12 3.76 8.81 November 11 3.90 8.82 December 6 3.64 8.52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3.80 8.78	Quarter ended 30.6.58	•••	32	3.38	8.49
October 12 3.76 8.81 November 11 3.90 8.82 December 6 3.64 8.52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3.80 8.78	August	• • •	12	3.65	8.83
November 11 3.90 8.82 December 6 3.64 8.52 Quarter ended 31.12.58 29 3.80 8.78	Quarter ended 30.9.58	•••	37	3.77	8.68
	November	•••	11	3.90	8.82
Year ended 31.12.58 139 3.68 8.66	Quarter ended 31.12.58	•••	29	3.80	8.78
	Year ended 31.12.58		139	3.68	8.66

Of the samples analysed, 20 were reported upon adversely, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are appended. All milk samples mentioned form parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms.

	. 4				The state of the s
Sample No.	Formal	In- formal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
1625 1627 1661 1662 1669 1906 1907		1 1 1 1 1 1	Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk Milk	Fat deficient 5% Fat deficient 9% Fat deficient 8% Fat deficient 3% Fat deficient 6% Fat deficient 4% Fat deficient 18%	Average fat content of total consignments did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance
1812	•	1	Mincemeat	Deficient in soluble solids 2%	Formal sample obtained See Sample No. 1818
1818	1		Mincemeat	Deficient in soluble solids 5%	Manufacturer requested to take necessary steps to ensure that product com- plies with Food Stan- dards (Preserves) Order, 1953.
1825 1826 1828 1829		1 1 1	Milk Milk Milk Milk	Fat deficient 6% Fat deficient 5% Fat deficient 2.5% Fat deficient 7%	Formal samples obtained —See Samples Nos. 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839.
1836 1837 1838 1839	1 1 1		Milk Milk Milk Milk	Fat deficient 3% Fat deficient 4% Fat deficient 4% Fat deficient 6%	Farmer asked to improve milk supply and advice of Milk Production Officer for Bedfordshire obtained.
1927		1	Mentholated Balsam	Label did not disclose name and address of manufacturer or retailer	Retailer warned to label bottles before sale.
1931		1	Parrish's Food	Discolouration	Old stock—all outstand- ing stocks destroyed.
1959		1	Chopped Beef Suet	Deficient in fat 13·3%	Matter investigated. Manufacture ceased before formal sample could be obtained.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE (as at end of 1958)

Mayor

ALDERMAN MRS. F. M. BRASH, J.P., C.C.

Chairman

ALDERMAN C. A. SINFIELD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR F. GOODYEAR ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE COUNCILLOR J. HILLIER

ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS COUNCILLOR T. J. JONES

Councillor L. G. Bowles, c.c. COUNCILLOR J. McGrath

COUNCILLOR R. J. CLARK COUNCILLOR J. D. RUDDLESDEN

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR COUNCILLOR D. WYNNE

Co-opted

SIR JOHN BURGOYNE, O.B.E. MRS. E. LYONS

County Council

COUNTY ALDERMAN H. G. BRIGHTMAN

J. A. Corbett, B.A., Ph.D., Borough Education Officer

STAFF

Principal School Medical Officer R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer R. S. Cooper, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

G. A. Roberts, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.

H. A. Johnston, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon D. Levi, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons

J. C. Prosser-French, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.

Two Posts Vacant

Part Time

M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.

DAPHNE M. BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Orthoptist

MRS. E. C. TAYLOR, D.B.O. (Part Time)

Remedial Gymnast Masseur

H. J. GODFREY, C.S.M.M.G. (Part Time)

Speech Therapist

MISS C. M. COALES, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatrist

JUDITH WATERLOW, M.B., B.S.

Psychiatric Social Worker
Mrs. A. Unvala

Superintendent School Nurse

MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.

Senior Clerk

MISS G. A. SHANE

BOROUGH OF LUTON

Committeee for Education

63–69, Guildford Street, LUTON.

February, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee for Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1958.

The school population increased from 19,463 in 1957 to 20,136 in 1958. The system of three periodic medical examinations of school children, first at the time of entering school, second at intermediate stage (at about 10 years) and third before leaving school (at age 14 years) was continued. The value of periodic inspections (and more particularly the intermediate examination) has been questioned from time to time, and alternative methods of "screening" have been adopted by some authorities. Undoubtedly, the improvement that has taken place in the health of school children over the years makes the intermediate examination less necessary but it has continued to be regarded in Luton as the best method of ensuring that remediable defects in this age group are ascertained. Actual defects found are listed in the tables, and it is considered that the routine school medical inspections, which take such a large proportion of the staff's time, are amply rewarded. For the most part teaching staff make great efforts to ensure the inspections are carried through smoothly, and the school medical service is much indebted on that account. But the accommodation available for medical inspection frequently leaves much to be desired. There is often insufficient space for the doctor, parents and children. In this regard new schools tend to be disappointing. Accommodation is very restricted and in two new schools the children, after undressing, have to pass through the school entrance hall to be examined by the school medical officer.

Mr. Butterworth's dual appointment, as surgeon to the school ophthalmic clinic and ophthalmic surgeon to Luton and District Hospitals, has proved to be of inestimable value in providing continuity of treatment of eye conditions in school children. Unfortunately, the ophthalmic service provided by the Luton Divisional Executive for Education has been limited to some extent, for want of the services of a full-time orthoptist. For many years we have had to be indebted to the Local Education Authority for the part-time services of the orthoptist on their staff.

The difficulty of recruiting ancilliary workers has also been reflected in the work of the Child Guidance Clinic. In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to appoint a psychiatric social worker and although there was a full-time psychiatric social worker on the staff for the greater part of 1958, it was clear by the end of the year that this appointment was once again going to fall vacant. To keep the work of the clinic going alternative arrangements will have to be made and it will be interesting to see how far this can be successfully done by deploying health visiting staff.

Throughout the year we have had, for the first time since 1948, the services of a full-time dental surgeon, together with the assistance of an additional part-time dentist for the latter part of the year. In his note on the work of the School Dental Service, Mr. Prosser-French implies that failure to provide an adequate school dental service in the past has resulted in a marked deterioration in the dental health of the school child.

Two school medical officers were appointed during the year. Drs. D. G. H. Patey and H. A. Johnston replaced Dr. Brenda Jones, who took up a similar appointment at Stockport, and Dr. Winifred Hiscock, who left to become Deputy Medical Officer of Health in Swindon.

I am indebted to my deputy, Dr. R. S. Cooper, for preparing this report.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population increased from 19,463 on the 31st December, 1957, to 20,136 on the 31st December, 1958. The number of pupils on the registers at 31st December, 1958, was as follows:—

Primary Schools	• • •	• • •	• • •	10,910
Secondary Schools	• • •	•••	• • •	6,624
Grammar and Technic	al Scho	ools	• • •	2,498
Special School	• • •	• • •		104

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical inspection of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, in which a minimum of three inspections is prescribed during the period of school life. Infant School Entrants are examined at five years of age within their first year at school, junior pupils at 10 years of age in their last year at primary school, and senior pupils at 14 years of age during their last year at secondary modern school. At the Grammar and High Schools, 14-year-old pupils and all school leavers between the ages of 16–19 years are examined.

Pupils who miss their Periodic Inspection are examined the following year, and all children who are found to have some defect or who require observation are re-examined the following year. Pupils in Residential Schools outside Luton are seen during school holidays.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 9.5 per week during the school terms; 6,099 children were examined at Periodic Medical Inspections, and 1,656 at Re-inspections at the schools.

Of the 6,099 children examined at Periodic Medical Inspections 1,148 (18·82 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment compared with 19·04 per cent in 1954, 20·40 per cent in 1955, 19·86 per cent in 1956, and 18·55 per cent in 1957.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1958 0.48% were considered unsatisfactory—this compares with 0.37% in 1957.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection is most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the third age group is less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many of the older children prefer not be accompanied by the parent.

Entrants	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	88.7%
Leavers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	30.2%
Other Age Gr						76.7%

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse includes:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e. weighing, measuring height and vision testing; (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g. obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc.; (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness; (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g. ophthalmic, orthopaedic, and (5) home visitation.

Owing to the shortage of health visitors these routine duties have, for a number of years, been carried out mainly by State Registered Nurses.

The school nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1	Mumber	of atten	dances	at clinics:	
Ι.	Number	or after	luances	at chinics:	

	Mir	or Ailment	•••	• • •	•••	•••	492
	Spe	cial	•••	•••	• • •	•••	591
2.	Nu	mber of attendar	nces at	Schoo	l Medi	ical	
	Insp	pection	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	337
3.	Nui	mber of visits to	schools	for:			
	(a)	Head Inspection	ns:				
		First Visits	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	252
		Re-inspections			• • •	* * *	34
	(b)	Other purposes	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	294
4.	Nui	mber of visits to	Nurser	y Scho	ols	• • •	47
5.	Nui	nber of Home V	isits	• • •	• • •		27

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections is to discover which children are harbouring head-lice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention, e.g. running ears, plantar warts, etc.

Most cases of head infestation occur in the children of a few families and they are constantly being re-infested from cases at home.

During the year 45,872 inspections were made, and 259 children were found to be verminous (1.43% of the school population). Verminous children are excluded from school and treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, and visits are paid to the home to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

All the special clinics are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road, excepting the Child Guidance Clinic, and Auditory Training Clinic, which are held at 11, Gordon Street.

Minor Ailments Clinic—Medical Officers' Sessions—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday a.m.

Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Friday—4 sessions weekly.

Orthoptic—Monday and Thursday a.m. and p.m.

Orthopaedic—1 Ascertainment Session per month. Treatment Sessions Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance—Wednesday a.m. and p.m.

Speech Therapy—2 sessions daily.

Auditory Training-Monday and Thursday a.m. and p.m.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Six Minor Ailment dressing sessions and four Medical Officers' sessions are held each week.

Twenty-eight cases of scabies were diagnosed and treated compared with 2 cases in 1956 and 7 cases in 1957. Facilities for bathing and treatment are available at the Clinic.

Twenty-eight cases of impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 78 cases in 1955, and 53 cases in 1956, and 14 cases in 1957.

In addition to the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were also undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, and children referred by school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents. The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 21,932, of which 3,147 were primary visits.

Visual Defects

(1) Ophthalmic Clinic

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., who was appointed Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Luton Divisional Executive for Education in August, 1957, conducted four sessions each week at the School Clinic. Mr. Butterworth also holds the appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeon to Luton and District Hospitals and his dual appointment assists in great measure towards securing a comprehensive ophthalmic service for school children in Luton. School children with squints and allied conditions requiring surgery no longer need to be referred to London Hospitals for treatment and there is no break in continuity of treatment after surgical intervention.

				Examined by		
				Ophthalmic Surgeon		
				School	Pre-School	
				Children	Children	
Total number of attendances	• • •	• • •	• • •	2,545	207	
Number of new cases seen	• • •	• • •	• • •	529	58	
Number of return cases seen	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,206	63	
Number of prescriptions issued	• • •	• • •	• • •	906	39	
Number referred for operative	trea	tment/or	in-			
vestigation	• • •	• • •	• • •	21		

Vision testing is an essential part of the medical examination of school children. Any departure from normal vision, tested by the "E" card for non-readers, or the Snellen's test with letters for readers, is noted, and the child is either referred to the eye clinic or examined later. A few children have glasses prescribed by their own opticians. In all cases vision is tested with and without glasses at the medical inspections.

(2) Orthoptic Clinic

Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Orthoptist to the Bedfordshire County Council, held four sessions weekly.

During the year 111 school and 17 pre-school children, referred by the Ophthalmic Surgeon for orthoptic examination, were seen. Of the new cases seen (of which 17 were pre-school children) there were:—

Convergent Strabismus		• • •	$\binom{68}{18}$ Amblyopia 30
Divergent Strabismus	• • •	• • •	18 Jamoiyopia 30
Heterophoria	• • •		20
No abnormality	• • •		7

There were 579 tests performed on school children and 104 tests on preschool children. Twenty-eight school children attended for weekly treatment and 114 treatments were given.

Seventy children were discharged during the year, as shown in the following table:—

Cured or improve	d			36
Good cosmetic res	sult		• • •	2
N.A.D	• • •	• • •	• • •	8
Unsuitable	• • •	• • •	• • •	13
No co-operation	•••			6
No improvement				4
Left district				1

3. Colour Vision

The Ishihara test continued to be applied to all children at their 10-yearold school medical inspection, and to those at school leaving age who had missed it. The importance of this test lies in the fact that children with defective colour vision know at an early age that they will be unsuitable for certain occupations.

One hundred and fifteen boys and 6 girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic Defects

Children found at Periodic Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have some orthopaedic, postural or developmental defect are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic, where they are seen by Mr. D. Levi, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, who holds ascertainment clinics on the first Wednesday of each month.

Mr. H. J. Godfrey, Remedial Gymnast Masseur, held three treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at Ascertainment Clinics ... 322

Number of new cases during the year ... 105

Number of cases on register on 31.12.58 ... 105

Number of attendances at treatment sessions ... 1,427

Particulars of the cases seen and the work undertaken are given below:—

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. for Appliances	No. for X-ray	No. for Hospital	No. Discharged
Anterior Poliomyelitis Congenital Defects Everted Feet Inverted Feet Flat Feet Hallux Valgus Hammer Toes Knock Knees Metatarsus Varus Postural Defects Tight Hamstring Tendons Other Defects— Orthopaedic Non-orthopaedic	4 4 11 3 21 3 42 2 68 6 45 28	11 7 14 7 28 6 3 53 6 89 9	$-\frac{7}{7}$ $-\frac{7}{11}$ $-\frac{2}{9}$ $-\frac{37}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{1}$	3 2 3 - 3 4 - 3	1 2 5		$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 7 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 23 \\ \hline 49 \\ 1 \\ 28 \\ 8 \end{array} $
Totals	240	322	69	20	8	19	135

In addition 68 attendances were made by 50 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated in the first instance at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

Children found at routine school medical inspection to require observation on account of their tonsils and adenoids are reviewed every three months at a special E.N.T. clinic; 6 sessions were held during the year for this purpose and 37 children were examined. Of these, 9 were referred by the School Medical Officer for operative treatment of tonsils and/or adenoids, compared with 5 children in 1955, 9 in 1956, and 17 in 1957.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty-eight sessions were held during the year for the examination of physically defective and delicate children at which 34 new and 33 return cases were seen.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:—

Home tuition	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	9
Provision of tra	ansport	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	34
Convalescent F	Home or	Open	Air S	chool	• • •	• • •	26

Dental Defects

Since the appointment of a full-time Dental Officer in November, 1957, the aim has been to provide a comprehensive dental service for all school children who may wish to avail themselves of it. The parents of any child attending for emergency treatment are always asked if they agree to the child receiving any other treatment necessary for full dental health. In spite of the amount of treatment needed by many of the children, a considerable number have been made dentally fit—that is to say, their teeth should not need further attention for at least nine months. It is proposed in 1959 to keep a record of the number of children coming into this category. Those children who appear particularly susceptible to caries are urged to return for examination in not more than six months after the completion of treatment. The failure rate among those who have begun treatment has been encouragingly low. Special efforts have been directed towards making any school leavers dentally fit during their last term.

Twenty-one day-time sessions are held fortnightly, together with two evening sessions a week for those children who do not wish to miss school. During the year 577 treatment sessions were provided, at which there were 4,583 attendances, 1,742 permanent and 83 temporary teeth were conserved;

3,342 teeth were extracted—a distressingly large number, but one that it is hoped will become less as the effect of a full-time dental service makes itself felt.

Only one school dental inspection was held during 1958, as an ample number of cases were available from periodic medical inspections.

A true picture of the dental state of Luton children is not obtainable from the cases attending the clinic at the moment, as these cannot be considered to form a random sample of the school population. Nevertheless, it would seem that there is, among the older children, a strikingly high incidence of caries in both upper and the lower incisor teeth. One interesting case seen during the year was that of a 12-year old boy who had to be fitted with full upper and lower dentures: the cause of the gross hypoplasia of all his teeth could not be determined.

Mr. M. H. Robinson continued his orthodontic sessions, 24 of which were held in 1958, when 62 children were treated. A further 25 cases were seen by the full-time Dental Officer. In addition, 15 children were referred to the Consultant Orthodontist at St. Mary's Hospital for advice or treatment. Orthodontic treatment has been restricted as far as possible to those children who require it because of malocclusion resulting in an inefficient bite, or else because of psychological reasons. This policy is followed because orthodontia is time-consuming, and the relief of pain and the preservation of as many permanent teeth as possible has had to take precedence over more specialised treatment.

Some ten or twelve minor oral operations—including the removal of an impacted third molar—have been performed in the clinic during the year. One case only of multiple supernumerary teeth has had to be referred to hospital.

One surgery has already been completely re-equipped to bring it into line with the best modern practice.

The statistical data relating to the work of the school dental clinic are shown in Table IV on pages 115 and 116.

Backward and Difficult Children

During the year, 169 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness or behaviour problems. Seventy-seven new and 99 return cases were seen and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, further supervision or referral to the Child Guidance Clinic, were made in each case.

In addition to three home visits, the School Medical Officer also visited the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and the Special Residential School for E.S.N. children at Gaddesden on one occasion during the year.

The number of children ascertained during the year under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally sub-normal and requiring special educational treatment was 32, of whom 19 were admitted to Osborne Road Day School.

The number of children reported during the year under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, as incapable of benefiting from education at school, was 3, and 5 children were reported under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school.

Child Guidance

The psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic is appointed by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for two sessions weekly.

I am indebted to Dr. Judith Waterlow, psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Clinic for the report on the work of the clinic.

The work of the Clinic was very greatly assisted by the appointment in April of a full-time Psychiatric Social Worker. Nevertheless, due to the shortage of the Psychiatrist's time, the number of new referrals was greater than the number of new cases it was possible to see, and at the end of the year there were 20 new cases on the waiting list. Of the new cases seen in 1958, the longest waiting period was 18 months, but against this, 10 cases were seen in less than one month. The Clinic's work was also hampered by the lack of assistance of an Educational Psychologist.

There were 27 new cases seen during the year:—

Behaviour disorder	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	17
Anxiety state	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Educational difficulties	3	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Delinquency	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Depressive illness	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Psychosomatic illness	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
•						-
						27

The unduly high proportion of cases of behaviour disorders is to be noted. Many were associated with very disturbed home conditions. Some were seen urgently, either at the request of the Courts, or because of the acute problem they were presenting at home or at school. Others, whose disturbances caused less overt difficulty, had to remain on the waiting list.

The sources of referral of the cases seen were:—

School Medical Office	ers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	12
Hospital Specialists	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Family Doctors	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Borough Education O	fficer	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Juvenile Courts	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7
Probation Officer	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Private Educational T	rust	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1

27

The outcome of cases seen was:—

Taken on for treatment	• • •	• • •	. •••	• • •	8
Taken on for supervision	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6
Transferred to Heathwood He	oste	1	• • •	• • •	3
Recommended for admission	to	Special	Resid	ential	
School for Maladjusted Pup	pils	•••	• • •	• • •	3
Consultations and advice	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7
					27

At the end of the year 12 children were attending the Clinic regularly for treatment, and 14 were under supervision attending less frequently. More frequent and intensive treatment would be desirable for many of these children, and the lack of time available for this is a severe handicap to the work.

Five Luton children were at Heathwood Hostel at the end of the year. Four of them were making good progress; the fifth had been admitted just before Christmas, too recently for progress to be assessed. One child was discharged home from Heathwood during the year, and one who reached leaving age was returned to the care of the Children's Department. The Psychiatrist and the Psychiatric Social Worker have visited the Hostel regularly, maintaining close contact with the staff.

Of the 11 children in Special Residential Schools as Maladjusted Pupils during the year, one had returned home and is doing well, one relapsed, came before the Court and was committed to Borstal and one was referred to a Residential School for E.S.N. Children after re-assessment.

One boy was admitted to the Juvenile Unit of St. Ebba's Hospital during October.

Speech Defects

Cases are referred to the Speech Therapist by School Medical Officers. The defects treated were as follows:—

Analysis of C	CASES	•••	•••	• • •	136
			Boys		Girls
Stammering .	• • • •	• • •	51		9
Dyslalia .	• •	• • • •	47		23
Dysenea .	• • • •	,	. 2		
Dysarthria .	• • • •		2		1
Other Defects	• •	•••			1
			102		34
Тота	L			136	

During the year 73 cases were referred to the therapist and 32 cases were discharged.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are children who have a disability of mind or body which necessitates their being given education by special methods appropriate to the disability. Thus, the partially sighted pupil may need books with particularly large print and require instruction not necessary to the child with normal sight. Again, the partially deaf pupil may derive benefit from a hearing aid and require instruction in lip reading. Where the handicap is severe, as in the blind, deaf or severely educationally retarded child, education appropriate to the disability can only be provided in a special school. Where the handicap is slight, however, the child may, in some instances, receive special educational treatment at the ordinary school.

It is the responsibility of the Local Education Authority to discover the children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment. Although the Education Authority are not empowered to require a child under the age of two to be medically examined, he is in most cases examined by the school medical officer in his capacity as Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority.

The discovery of a child's disability at an early age and making certain that he receives education most appropriate to his disability, has become one of the most important functions of the school medical officer. Ten categories of pupils are defined by the "School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations" 1953, as in need of special educational treatment. The definitions are given below, but it should be noted that the figures and tables relating to each handicap are only in respect of children who are admitted to special schools. There are many more who are receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools. Indeed, the intention is that as many children as possible shall be kept within the environment of the ordinary school. This of course, requires the co-operation of head teachers, welfare officers, school nurses, etc., and a periodic review by the school medical officer to ensure that the arrangements are suitable and the child's progress satisfactory.

Dull and backward children constitute by far the largest group of children referred to the school medical officer, and by reason of their numbers present the biggest problem. They represent about 5–10% of the school population and require special help if they are to succeed at school. Most can be taught in ordinary schools, whilst the remainder (the educationally subnormal), need special education which the ordinary school cannot give. It is important to differentiate between the educationally subnormal pupil (who is backward because of limited intelligence), and the pupil whose backwardness is due to other causes, e.g. frequent and prolonged absence, defective vision or hearing.

Before a child is placed in a special school the Local Education Authority may require from the school medical officer a certificate in prescribed form showing the nature and extent of the child's disability.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown in the following table.

		Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Eduationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
A NA 6	1954	_	4	9	1	98	4	19	7	1	10	153	0.87
	1955		4	6	—	98	3	22	11	1	18	163	0.90
	1956		3	6		99	3	17	8	1	20	157	0.84
	1957		2	6	—	100	2	19	7	1	14	151	0.77
	1958		3	6		114	_	17	5	1	19	165	0.81

From the table it will be seen that more than half the handicapped pupils admitted to Special Schools are educationally subnormal pupils attending Osborne Road Day School. Only 61 (0.3% of the total school population), are in residential special schools or convalescent homes outside Luton.

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) Blind Pupils

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

						Number of b
	arding	ls or in Bo	al Schoo	it at Specia	al treatmen	education
Nil	•			• • • • •		Homes
	during	1 Schools	o Specia	admitted t	ind pupils	Number of bl
Nil		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	the year
	or the	Schools	Special	pupils in	r of blind	Total Numbe
Nil	• • •	• • • • • • • •	• • •	• • •	at 31.12.58	Blind as

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.58	3
(c) Deaf Pupils	
"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acq speech or language."	
Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special School during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.58	6
(d) Partially Deaf	
"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but a hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arranges or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for pupils."	ments
Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.58	Nil
There are, however, 9 pupils attending ordinary schools with assistance of hearing aids, of whom 5 attend the lip reading class.	the
(e) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	
"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting educational retardation, require some specialised form of education, whole partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."	ly or
Number of Educationally Sub-normal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	32

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Osborne Road School during the year	25
Number of Educationally Sub-normal Children admitted to Special Residential School	2
Total number of children on register at Osborne Road Special School at 31.12.58	104
Total number of Educationally Sub-normal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.58	10
(f) Epileptic Pupils	
"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils	
Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic pupils at 31.12.58	Nil
(g) Maladjusted Children	
"Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological bance and require special educational treatment, in order to effect their pe social or educational readjustment."	
Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	7
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to special schools etc., for Maladjusted Children during the year	4
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools. Hostels, etc. as at 31.12.58	17
(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils	
"Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their head educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regordinary schools."	alth or
Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.58	5

(i) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect

"Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment."

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as	
needing special educational treatment at Special Schools	
or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special	
Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special	
Schools as at 31.12.58	1

(j) Delicate Pupils

"Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of delicate pupils n	ewiy ass	sessea	as need	ıng spe	cial	
educational treatment at	t Specia	1 Scho	ols or in	Board	ling	
Homes	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	26
Number of delicate pupils					Air	
Schools during the year	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	22
Total number of delicate p	oupils in	n Resi	dential	Open	Air	
Schools as at 31.12.58	• • •	• • •	• • •	-	•••	19

Audiometry

Since acquiring a Pure-tone Audiometer in 1954 regular sessions have been held at the School Clinic for testing the hearing of pupils found at school medical inspection to have some degree of hearing loss. During 1958, 7 sessions were held and 31 children examined, as a result of which 1 pupil was referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist for further investigation.

There are 9 partially deaf pupils attending ordinary schools in Luton with the assistance of hearing aids.

Special Class for the Partially Deaf

A part-time teacher of the deaf conducts two lip-reading sessions per week. The children who attend this class are seen in the first instance by the consultant at the Audiology Unit who provides a suitable hearing aid and recommends that the children be taught lip reading.

Much valuable work is done by maintaining supervision of children wearing deaf aids in addition to those who are attending regularly for instruction.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme of 13 year old school children against tuberculosis, which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1958. The British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo) which can be stored for 12 months, was used instead of the Danish liquid vaccine used in 1957. Nine hundred and seventy-seven children born between 1st September, 1944, and 31st August, 1945, were skin tested (Heaf test). Of these 887 (91·4%) were negative reactors and received B.C.G. vaccination. Eighty-three (8·6%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculous infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray and investigation. Two cases of active tuberculosis were discovered. There were no complications resulting from the vaccination.

Of 1,696 children in the age group, attending Local Education Authority schools, 887 were given B.C.G. vaccination and it is accordingly estimated that in consequence about 61% of all children in this age group will have some degree of protection against tuberculosis during the vital years of adolescence.

Number of children in age group		1,696
Number accepting invitation for skin test		997
Number who attended for skin test	977	
Number of absentees	20	
		997
Number of negative reactors	887	
Number of positive reactors	83	
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	7	
		977
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.		887
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic		83
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	76	
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	4	
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	3	
		83
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination		3
Number of positive reactors found to have tuber-		
culous infection		2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of Infectious Disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles	•••	66 149 8	40 41 597	19 83 516	13 76 356	23 17 454
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic Non-Paralytic Dysentery Infective Hepatitis Other infectious diseases	• • •	$\frac{2}{40}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ 32 3	1 7 62 67 5	209 18 6	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1 16

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

The two Nursery Schools, Dallow Road and Hart Hill, provided 165 places for children aged 2–5 years. The Nursery Classes at Beechwood Infants' School provided a further 60 places for children aged 3–5 years. The Nursery Schools and Classes are visited regularly by school nurses and at least twice each term by a medical officer who examines all new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

There are now 22 school kitchens and 12 dining centres. The general arrangements for the provision of meals for dining centres are as follows:—

From Challney C.S. School Kitchen to Challney Secondary and Denbigh Road Secondary and Primary Schools.

From Hart Hill C.P. School Kitchen to Hart Hill Primary and St. Matthew's Primary Schools.

From Icknield C.S. School Kitchen to Icknield C.S., Chapel-Langley C.S., Hitchin Road Secondary and Primary, Limbury C.P., Norton Road C.P., Old Bedford Road C.S., and Osborne Road Schools.

From Maidenhall C.P. School Kitchen to Maidenhall Primary and Dunstable Road Primary Schools.

From Stopsley C.S. School Kitchen to Stopsley Secondary and Primary Schools.

Self-contained kitchen/dining-rooms are now established at the following schools:—

Beech Hill C.S.	High	Surrey Street
Beechwood C.P.	Leagrave Infants	Technical
Dallow Nursery	Leagrave Junior	Tennyson Road*
Farley C.P.	Ramridge C.P.	Whipperley C.P.
Grammar	Rotheram C.S.	William Austin C.P.
Hart Hill Nursery	St. Joseph's R.C.	

^{*(}Tennyson Road kitchen/dining-room serves not only pupils from Tennyson Road School, but also pupils from Christ Church Junior and Infants and Queen Square Junior Boys' Schools. Arrangements are made for the conveyance of pupils from these schools to and from this school dining-room).

During the financial year 1957/1958, 1,516,369 meals were served to scholars including 40,747 free meals and 152,876 meals supplied to teaching and canteen staffs. The following statistics have been submitted to the Ministry of Education in connection with the provision of meals and milk.

	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958
Number of children in attendance at school	17,012	18,707
Number of children receiving meals for payment	6,923	8,059
Number of children receiving free meals	177	231
Number of children receiving free milk	12,329	14,027
Percentage of children receiving meals	41.74	44.31
Percentage of children receiving milk	72.47	74.98

The permitted daily quantity of milk for school children has remained at one-third of a pint throughout the year. Milk is delivered to 62 school departments, including 2 nursery schools and 7 independent schools.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The efficient conduct of the School Health Service depends in large measure on the close co-operation of doctors and nurses with the teachers and children in the schools. In this way teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general conditions, behaviour, lack of progress in school, etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

The co-operation of teachers and others connected with the welfare of children has been greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before or within 14 days from the date when a child begins employment he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. Re-examination every six months is required during the course of employment.

	Officer	edical	ol M	by Scho	ined b	exam	f childrer	mber -	Nı
418				•			ssed		
	Officer	edical	ool N	by Sch	mined	re-exam	children	mber o	Nı
170	• • •	• •		• • •	• • •	• • •	ssed	and p	
	Officer	edical	ol M	y Scho	ined b	exam	f children	mber	Nı
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	ificates	fused cert	and r	
588	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Total				

Number of children licensed during 1958 was 417, and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	• •	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	286
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc.	c	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	131

No children were examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Table A
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	No. of	Satisfa	actory	Unsatisfactory		
Age Groups (1)	Pupils Inspected (2)	No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)	
1954 and later 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 and earlier	145 324 1,222 225 97 70 1,222 766 163 107 502 1,256	143 323 1,214 222 96 70 1,214 766 161 107 501 1,253	98.62 99.69 99.35 98.67 98.97 100.00 99.35 100.00 98.77 100.00 99.81 99.76	2 1 8 3 1 - 8 - 2 - 1 3	1·38 0·31 0·65 1·33 1·03 — 0·65 — 1·23 — 0·19 0·24	
TOTAL	6,099	6,070	99.52	29	0.48	

Table B

Pupils Found to Require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups inspected (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1954 and later 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 and earlier	18 79 18 19 8 174 103 33 21 77 247	 35 119 19 7 3 75 60 11 8 28 74	46 172 32 23 10 234 152 41 27 101 310

Table C

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections Number of re-inspections	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	 2,077 4,111
		TOTAL	• • •	•••	•••	 6,188

Table D

Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	15,291
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	259
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	163
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Table A
Periodic Inspections

		100 Ton 37	# N. J. N. S. C.	PERIO	ODIC	Inspec	TIONS	organis or	20 0 340
Defect Code	Defect or Disease	Enti	RANTS	LEAV		1	HERS	То	TAL
No.		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	4	6	18	4	16	5	38	15
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	115	222	324	80	358	222	797	524
	(b) Squint	47	2	8		22		77	2
	(c) Other	5	1	8		11	3	24	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	3	27	2	3	2	13	7	43
	(b) Otitis Media	7	29	3	4	1	9	11	42
	(c) Other		4	_		_	1	_	5
7	Nose and Throat	65	179	7	8	18	45	90	232
8	Speech	14	20	4	3	12	3	30	26
9	Lymphatic Glands		80	1	2	_	20	1	102
10	Heart		7	2	13		14	2	34
11	Lungs	4	25	1	7	2	25	7	57
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia	1	7	-		1		2	7
B	(b) Other	2	44	3	10	4	64	9	118
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	2	21	20	17	29	63	51	101
	(b) Feet	5	16	11	8	23	14	39	38
	(c) Other	16	30	12	17	13	25	41	72
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy	2	3	1	1		2	3	6
	(b) Other	_	3	1	2	2	11	3	16
15	Psychological— (a) Development	_	6	_	1	4	15	4	22
	(b) Stability	4	37	1	6	7	30	12	73
16	Abdomen	3	4	1	2	_	7	4	13
17	Other	_	14		8	_	23	_	45

Table B
Special Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defects or Disease	SPECIAL I	NSPECTIONS
(1)	(2)	Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	274	2
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	3	
	(b) Squint	1	
	(c) Other	87	
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	8	
	(b) Otitis Media	19	3
	(c) Other	24	
7	Nose and Throat	98	
8	Speech	19	
9	Lymphatic Glands		
10	Heart	2	
11	Lungs	7	1
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia		-
	(b) Other	1	
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	2	
	(b) Feet	5	
	(c) Other	29	
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy	1	
	(b) Other	6	
15	Psychological— (a) Development	2	
	(b) Stability	24	
16	Abdomen	p.i.p.i.i.i	
17	Other	732	1

PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(including Nursery and Special Schools)

Table A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	210
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,730
Total	1,940
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	906

Table BDiseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment— (a) for diseases of the ear	10
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	628
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	4
Received other forms of treatment	119
Тотац	761
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1958	
(b) in previous years	9

Table C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	115
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	90
Total	205

Table D DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

						Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	•••	•••	•••		•••	_
(b) Body	* * *	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	_
Scabies :	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	33
Impetigo	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	13
Other skin diseases	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	124
	TOTAL	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	170

Table E CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	range was a se		žs.	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at C	hild Guidance Clinics	•••	•••	26

Table FSpeech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapist	136

Table G OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,435
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	34
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	887
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify Orthoptics	28
Total (a) - (d)	2,384

PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1)	Number of pupils ins Dental Officers:—	spected	by th	ne Aut	horit	y's		
	(a) At Periodic Inspecti	ons	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	110
	(b) As Specials	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,382
		Tota	al (1)	•••	• • •	•••	•••	1,492
(2)	Number found to requi	re treat	ment	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	1,387
(3)	Number offered treatme							1,362
(4)	Number actually treated							1,330
(5)	Number of attendance	_						
	including those recorde		(h) ove	erleaf	• • •	• • •	• • •	4,583
(6)	Half days devoted to:							
	(a) Periodic (school) In	_						1
	(b) Treatment	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	577
•		Tot	al (6)	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	578
(7)	Fillings:—							
	(a) Permanent Teeth	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	1,742
	(b) Temporary Teeth	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	83
		Tot	al (7)	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	1,825
(8)	Number of Teeth filled							
` ,	(a) Permanent Teeth	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,624
	(b) Temporary Teeth		• • •				• • •	82
						• • •		
		1 01	ai (0)	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	===
(9)	Extractions:—							
` ,	(a) Permanent Teeth			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,117
	(b) Temporary Teeth							
						•••		
(10)	Administration of gene	ral anae	sthetic	s for ex	tract	ion	• • •	952

(11)	Ort	hodontics					
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	•••	• • •	• • •	45	
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previ	ous	year	•••	•••	43
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	• • •	• • •	• • •		15
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	ar	• • •	• • •	•••	2
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	37
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	52
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted		• • •	• • •		
	(h)	Total attendances	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	582
(12)	Nui	mber of pupils supplied with artifi	cial	teeth	• • •	• • •	32
(13)	Oth	er operations:—					
	(a)	Permanent Teeth	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,215
	(b)	Temporary Teeth	•••	•••	• • •	•••	548
		Total (13)	• • •	• • •	• • •		1,763

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING SCHOOLS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		2		_						10
				/ Deaf		lly	onal	ısted	ပ	
	pı	Partially Sighted	ييو	Partially	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally Subnormal	Maladjusted	Epileptic	al
	Blind	Par Sigl	Deaf	Par	Del	Phy Han	Edt Sub	Ma	Epi	Total
In the calendar year, 1958 A Handicapped Pupils newly placed										
in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	_	1	_	_	22	_	27	4	—	54
B Handicapped Pupils newly assessed as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding			_					_		
in Homes			1		26	1	32	7	1	68
On or about 31.1.59— C Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools			:							
as— (a) Day Pupils	_	_	_	—	_		103		—	103
(b) Boarding Pupils (ii) attending Independent	_	3	6	_	23	6	10	5	_	53
Schools under arrangements made by the Authority	_	_	—	_	_	1	1	7	_	9
(iii) boarded in Homes and not already included under (i)										
or (ii)	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	6	_	6
	ļ									
Total C		3	6		23	7	114	18		171
D Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrange- ments made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(i) in hospital					Nil					
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics)					Nil					
(iii) at home	_	_				6		1	1	8
E Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools (including any such children who are temporarily receiving home tuition or whose parents have not yet consented to their attending a Special School)—										
(i) Day	_		_	_		_	7	-	_	7
(ii) Boarding	1	W . 17 Mess - 50 G	1		2			3	1	8

Number of children reported during the year as ineducable or requiring supervision after leaving school—

(a)	Under	Section	57(3)	(exclu	iding an	y retu	rned ur	ider(b))	3
(b)	Under	Section	57 (4)				• • •			-
(c)	Under	Section	57(5)		• • •					5
of t	he Edu	cation A	ct, 194	4.						

Amount spent on arrangements under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, for the education of handicapped pupils otherwise than at school, in the financial year ended 31st March, 1958 ... £1,185

APPENDIX

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 98 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:— Airport 1 9 Baths 5 Borough Architect's . . . Borough Engineer's ... 35 . . . Borough Treasurer's 10 Civil Defence 4 Education 147 Housing Justices' Clerks 1 Museum 1 Parks ... 22 Public Cleansing 45 Public Health 25 Public Library 8 12 Sewage Town Clerk's 3 100 Transport TOTAL 435



